MOON
THE
WEATHER GOD
AL SNYDER

?Humor?

A Fox Outfoxes the Fox

If you can see the humor here -- then for Gods sake --- read this story.

A most humorous article - recently appeared in the Nat'l Enquirer weekly newspaper.

A professional actor -- accidentally - by the name of Fox - was hired to pose as an eminent scientist -- to lecture at a convention of "prima donna" scientists -- and deliberately lecture in meaningless and incomprehensible gobbleydegook.

A questionaire was later asked of this distinguished audience -- for their comments on this "sermon" (by the actor).

Their comments ranged from --- "superb" -- "most intelligent lecture I've ever heard" -- "what an authority" -- "wouldn't have missed it for the world" -- "exciting" --- "educational" -- etc.

The speaker (actor) -- knowing nothing of science -- was asked --"?What did you talk about?"

"Just gabbledegook".

There is an old story that says -- "Everybody else in this world is stupid -- except for you and me -- and sometimes I'm not even sure about you?"

But you may not even be sure about me -- if I tell you about one of my many boo boos.

After having wasted 5 years in high school -- and only receiving one year of credit. Later -- I realized my past errors -- and like a hungry dog -- that hadn't eaten for days -- begun to read and study anything and everything - from A to Z --- Anthropology, Mathematics, Psychology, to Zoology -- but no Physics.

Then my lucky break came. I was offered a swimming coaches position - in exchange for an education at a local

university. I had convinced the school that I had a high school diploma -- and would get same -- that was stored in a (mythical) trunk -- next time I went (to the location of the mythical trunk).

Not knowing how long I could financially survive -- I enrolled in all the courses (scientific) possible -- as it was free.

As I had an uncle -- who worked in the anthracite (hard coal) mines -- he used to tell of two types of dynamite -- white and black. One would explode "downward" -- and the other (dynamite) would explode "upward". Today -- this figuratively would be like comparing the pills -- the "Reds" and "Whites" -- called the "uppers" and "downers". Believing this uncle to be an "authority" -- I had been thoroly "brainwashed" into believing this (about the dynamite) as gospel fact.

There was I -- 10 years older than some of the students -- and in a class in physics -- the professor - in explaining certain laws -- stated -- that forces (explosive, etc.) -- were equal in all directions.

"?What about those 2 types of dynamite -- one that ex explodes downward -- and the other that explodes upward?" -- as the entire class "exploded" into hysterical laughter. After seeing the humor of my question -- I then and there (and hope you will come along with me) decided to question many of the "existing authoritative stupid theories -- such as -- (1) the (so called) Gulf Stream - that would take several months to get to -- and heat all of Europe -- when it (Gulf Stream) cannot even keep the east coast of the U.S. warm. Or -- (2) the theory of "2 hi tides on opposite sides of the Earth -- one facing the Moon -- and the other opposite". (It is possible for a hi and lo tide - to exist simultaneously - 40 miles apart -- on opposite sides of the Panama Canal).

The moral to this story is -- if your going to become "brainwashed" -- get brainwashed with facts -- such as $2 \times 2 = 4$.

Moon the WeatherGod

AL SNYDER

Author of

"Mathemagic for Idiots & Geniuses"
"Newton's Laws are Full of Flaws"
"Moon the WeatherGod"
Mystery of ------ "The Devils Triangle" -- Solved
(Therefore --- you better be good)

In the making (if time permits)

"Astromagic" including Planatary Spacings
"*Magicalculus*" ?Teach Calculus in 4th Grade?
"Trigomagic" Computer-age trig — using 2's
"Mathemagic" for blockheads, etc.

Note: Some of the book titles listed under "In the Making" - in the publication - Newton's Laws are Full of Flaws" - have been included in the last 2 above published books.

PUBLISHED BY
(SIR) SNYDER INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH
508 NO. PACIFIC COAST HWY.
REDONDO BEACH, CALIF. 90277, U.S.A.

First Edition

Copyright © 1975 by Al Snyder

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopy, recording, or any information storage and retrieval system now known or to be invented, without permission in writing from the publisher or his assignee, except by a reviewer who wishes to quote brief passages in connection with a review written for inclusion in a magazine, newspaper or news broadcast.

For information address the publisher (SIR) Snyder Institute of Research, 508 N. Pacific Coast Hwy., Redondo Beach, California 90277, U.S.A.

"No one ever really paid the price of a book -- only the price of printing it".

- Howard Tamplin, Quoted by
Leo Aikman in Atlanta Constitution

It has been our distinguished privilege to have been selected to typeset for this publication.
TEC TYP, 600 Illinois Court, El Segundo, California 90245, (213) 322-1007. Helen M. Tull, Owner.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction 7
Most of Us are Geniuses 9
The Moon and it's Contagious Disease. 15
Circadian Rhythms 16
?Are You in Tune with The Moon?. 17
Why Europe is Warmer 20
Man's Ego has Made it Difficult. 27
Exciting Story of the Great Lakes vs.
the St. Lawrence River 30
New York City vs. Albany -- Hudson River. 55
Mystery and Paradox of the Panama Canal 59
East Coast Colder -- The Paradox 79
West Coast Warmer -- Tides are Different 81
The Moon's Movement 98
Like Humans -- The Moon also has it's Periods 106
The Moon & The Tides 114
Summary of Tides Thruout the World. 122
Summary of Instructions for
Arriving at Moon Time 129
Short Summary of Converting to Moon Time. 134
Highest Tides in Shallow Water. 135
?Do Ocean Tides Act like River Tides? 139
Back Cover -- Theories that are Myths

DEDICATED TO

Dr. Robert Harrick, M.D.

Also I am indebted to my daughter, Connie -- for having whetted my curiousity years ago -- when she presented me with a book on the tides. To a incomplete list of some of those who have given me encouragement to continue with my reasearch I wish to show my appreciation to my wife, Ida -- my daughter and husband, Jerry and Robert Zimmerman - and their children - Denise and Robyn -- and to my granddaughter and her husband, Carol and Bryan Tapking, Faith and Leo MacZuga, Rene Burke, Ruth and Millard Day, John Tindall, Shad Old, Orrie and Betty Garratano, The Most Rev. Angelo Guarano, Wray and Bernice Nansel, Gordon and Ora German, Bob and Donna Steinback, Fred and Lois Berry, Gordon and Nola Nansel, Duane and Naomi Nansel, Rod and Toby Nielsen, Helen and Frank Gompert, Dick and Irene Hardie, Francis Tighe, Bob and Lee Ryan, Bill Czulager, Marvin Heller, Carl and Agnes Wesnesky, Ed Rudalevich, Pat and Carl Woehrle, Russel and Mayvern Ball, Basil, Gary and Kathy Miller, Cliff and Madlyn Cowieson, Harry Long, Susumo Okamoto, Bud and Evelyn Pixler, Morrie and June Sadoff, Tom Washburn, Wray and Joyce Nansel, Steve, Norma, and Stephanie Felix, Steve Smythe, Bill Caldwell, Sandii Takayama, Addie Castile, George Rickert, George and Polly Mathews, Maria Bretnacker, Amer, Don and Myra White, Murray and Evelyne Strausberg, Helen and Lori Tull, Jay Ware, Harvey Lord, Ken and Ann Huthmaker, Claude Dees, Marge Farnsworth, Bob and Ruby Bridgon, Jack Smith, Jean Coffee, Yves Fournier, Jack Lewis, Dave Blousey Art Barlow, Pauline Lee, Dan Revelle, Joe Gadden, Gil Brust, Bill Fasoli, John and Phyllis Duffell, Leon Rosenberg. Sue and Denny Perkins, Charles Bougamont, Glenn McDaniels, Joann Colburn, and last but not least -- Stephanie, Betty and Steve Nunes, George and Thelma Atha.

INTRODUCTION

In Spanish -- they use an inverted question mark (interrogation point) at the beginning of a sentence. But here -- we also use the question mark --- but why inverted? This would require an extra key on the typewriter --- so why make it more complicated?

Immediately above -- in the last 2 sentences --- only the later part of each sentence -- is in the form of a question -- so only one mark (?) is used at the end.

How often we are reading something aloud --- and near the end -- find to our surprise - that the sentence is in the form of a question. This means that there should be an inquisitive inflection to our voice - or tone. So --- now we must repeat the entire sentence -- with the corrected inflection.

Or --- if only reading to ourself's --- we get the advance warning ---- and therefore know that a question is being asked of you -- or one of the characters of the story.

Above -- is the word ourself's. ?Should it be spelled ourselfs, ourself's, ourselves or possessive - ourselves'? I frankly don't know. ?Do you? ?Who the hell cares?

Everyone has been talking about - not only the weather -- but also shortcutting and simplifying our English - and spelling -- including the late great English playwright - George Bernard Shaw (1856 - 1950).

We must not only study English for 8 to 20 years of formal schooling --- but also continue it for the rest of our lives. Especially -- as to the spelling of words. There are so many exciting and wonderful things - to learn --- so why waste so much time - "memorizing" the rules.

So in this book -- we have used some streamlined spelling -- lo - for low ---- hi for high --- altho - for although --- hite - for height, etc. As for punctuation --- you will notice that dashes are invariably substituted for commas, colons, and semicolons. Several dashes are also used where a refreshing pause is needed --- so that the reader may have time to assimilate or digest the meanings.

Punctuation -- if done -- according to the "rules" --- separate various parts of a sentence -- according "to the rules'. But -- the dashes - are supposed to be used - as if one were talking -- pausing at certain intervals -- for inflection -- emphasizing -- etc. --- to get the "idea" - or ideas - across. ?Afterall --- isn't the purpose of writing -- or speech --- merely to transfer your message -- to the reader -- or listener?

To hell with tradition -- and all the complicated rules. We have been held back for untold centuries -- because we are afraid to break tradition -- and the establishment. Some people are afraid to talk in public -- for fear of "murdering the King's English". And as a consequence -- fearful of criticism - and ridicule --- these persons may drift to "their level" --- where new phrases and words are constantly being invented and introduced --- to show that those using the King's grammar -- are pretty dumb also. Actually -- any one of us -- if put in a boat at Sea - by ourselves - with no water or food -- would be pretty helpless.

A never to be forgotten professor -- once wisely advised -- "Don't try to impress the people - with the King's English ---- if only the King speaks the King's English". After all -- there's only one king --- but there are lots of us.

Many things are deliberately repeated. In case one starts rereading or starts in the middle of the book -- to avoid searching back thru the book -- for the clues.

In the science profession no scientist dare question the validity of any accepted and established laws -- including those of Newton - even tho he was disproven publicly -- by "Newton's Laws are Full of Flaws" in Nov. 1973. And the theory of the tides -- is really most ridiculous.

Because the author had to learn -- at an early age -- how to converse with deaf parents --- he has a fetish for making -- or attempting to make things simple. For example --- the world's best secretary --- needs a dictionary constantly at her side in order to "correctly" spell.

MOST OF US (you and me) ARE GENIUSES!
?BUT WHAT ABOUT THE OTHERS?

To prove to the world -- that little ole you -- (or big ole you) --- are a genius -- or at least a sub-genius -- or near genius --- do the following experiment.

(1) Face directly toward a doorway -- that is either to the left side (your left - when facing the wall) or in the center of the wall.

(2) Raise your right arm up to shoulder height -- so that your fingers will be pointing to your right side.

(3) Remaining in the same location -- make a quarter turn (90°) -- to your left -- or counterclockwise -- so that your right arm now points directly toward the door. Now you know you are rotating in the ~~right~~ proper direction.

(4) Complete the full turn (still counterclockwise) -- so you again face directly toward the door -- and you will have completed a 360° turn.

(5) Do this a couple of additional times -- so you've got it perfectly.

(6) Now - move to the right of the door -- and continue facing in the same direction --- or toward the wall. Notice -- that you're not facing the door any longer.

(7) Now make a complete (360°) turn in the same (counterclockwise) direction. You should still be facing toward the same wall.

(8) In order to again face toward the door -- you would have to rotate your body a little more than a full turn -- or a little more than 360°. !Right!

If you hurried thru these instructions -- without thoroughly understanding same --- start again from the very beginning -- and actually perform each act. It will bring out a point --- that can either create a genius -- from one who may think of himself as being mediocre (medium).

You may suddenly discover something that you have never understood. And in the beginning -- if we don't understand something -- we may get discouraged -- and quit.

You may have heard that it takes about 27-1/3 days for the -- Moon to orbit the Earth and then again you may have heard that it takes 29-1/2 days. If you ask someone which is correct --- he may confuse you with technical terms -- and so you get disinterested -- and may think -- so what!

Now you can understand - what this all means -- forever --- just by going back to our previous simple experiment.

When you stood in front of -- and facing the door -- you made one complete 360° turn -- to again face the doorway. This would represent the Moon's 27-1/3 day orbit - about the Earth.

Remember now -- when you moved off to the right - facing the wall -- it required a full 360°turn -- to again face the wall -- and a little extra turn -- or slightly more than 360°-- to face the doorway. You see -- this would represent the Moon's 29-1/2 days to orbit the Earth. In other words - it would take over 2 days longer to go from a Full Moon -- and return to the Full Moon phase -- or when the Moon, Earth, and Sun -- are all in alignment.

So as to understand this more clearly -- let's go back to our original experiment. We can assume that there are 2 doorways -- exactly lined up in front of us. As usual -- we start the

experiment by making a complete 360° turn - facing both doors -- and return - still facing the 2 doors.

Now -- however -- we do something different. Instead of moving ourselves off to the right -- we stay in the same spot -- --- and imagine the first doorway -- which would represent the Earth -- moving to our right. We again - make a complete turn -- and we would face the second doorway --- which would represent the Sun. Again this represents our 27-1/3 day orbit.

But --- as the first doorway (representing the Earth) was moved off to our right -- we also move over to the right -- so as to again line up with both the other doorways. As for the Moon -- this would take about 2.2 more days -- or to total 27.32 (more exact) + 2.21 = 29.53. ?Get it?

If you have to re-read this a couple of more times -- and then thoroughly understant it --- you are still a potential genius.

If --- when we make this initial experiment of facing the original 2 doorways ---- and we imagine a city -- perhaps 1,000 miles to our rear - as you face the said 2 doorways -- (which would represent a star) -- and when we moved to the right --- this short distance (of your moving) would have no significance on the angle or the distance -- compared to a thousand miles.

This 27.32 days is called a Sidereal Month -- (Side -ear-eal -- meaning a star) or for short -- you can call it a "Star Month".

The 29.53 days -- is called a Synodic (Sin-od-ick -- from the Greek Synodos -- meaning a meeting with the Sun) or Lunar Month (Lunar means Moon).

If we take the number of Sidereal - or Star months in a year (365.25 days in a year ÷ 27.32 days in a sidereal mo. =) 13.37 per year. Now multiply this 13.37 x 2.2+ (days difference) = 29.53 days in a Synodic or Lunar Month.

The above simple experiment that we performed -- also proves something -- that we may ignore. Remember -- you

moved to the right -- took a complete turn to your left - and had to turn a little extra - or more than a complete 360° circle -- to your left -- to again face the doorway.

Suppose -- now - instead -- you had turned - or circled - in the opposite direction --- or to your right -- after you had moved to the right of the doorway -- still facing the wall (instead of the door as explained in #6 above). Then -- it would not have been necessary to have completed a full turn - or less than 360°- to again face the doorway.

If the Moon - or Earth -- or the other planets turned to the right - or clockwise -- they would not need to have completed a full turn -- in order to face the primary (Sun).

If we may now examine the spinning or turning direction of a comet. A comet keeps its head (or heavy portion?) always facing the Sun -- with its tail (or lighter part?) - always opposite the Sun. So --- if a comet orbits in the same direction (counterclockwise) - as the planets -- it will also turn in the same direction (as the planets). Or -- if it (comet) - orbits clockwise - (or at a sharp angle) -- its tail will always be opposite the Sun -- so it will then turn clockwise (or at whatever angle). In other words --- its tail would always be opposite the Sun.

From this -- one could speculate that it would be unnatural to spin in a direction -- opposite to its orbit.

Here -- we're going to let you in on a little secret -- (but its really a big secret) unknown to all (?) the established physicists, astronomers, astrophysicists (physics pertaining to space - as astro means star), etc. - which is to change the textbooks of the future (when the present crop of "authorities" die off -- and are replaced with the new). There is even a chance of converting a few of the "brainwashed".

Someone wrote a whole textbook -- "explaining" in the usual jargon of complicated mathematics -- that is decipherable only by an idiot (brainwashed idiot - that is) --- why the Moon constantly faces the Earth as it turns.

If you're just a normal person (unbrainwashed) of only normal intelligence -- let alone -- the possibility of your being a genius (or nearly so) ---- here's the reason.

The Moon instead of having a density of only 60% of the Earth's --- it is more than 5 times greater. Density can be based on the weight of water. For example -- a pint of water weighs about 1 pound --- and had a density of one (1). If some substance is twice as heavy (as an equal volume of water) -- it would have a density of 2, etc.

For example -- a pint of water would weigh (app. one pound) -- and a pint of the following would weigh -- and have the following comparative densities.

	Wt of 1 lb - & density
water	1
sand and earth	2 +
iron	8 -
silver	10.5
lead	11.3
gold	19.3

The Earth's density is "supposed" to be 5.5 (read the book "The Solution to the Mysteries of - The Devil's Triangle" -- by the same author). The Moon's density -- instead of being 60% of the Earth's (density) is more than 5 times greater - or "supposedly" (<u>if</u> the Earth's density were 5.5) 29.3 ---- which would make it (Moon) about 50% more dense - than solid gold (19.3). ?Can you imagine the Moon being 50% more dense than solid gold? Neither can we. (But read the above mentioned book.)

Here now -- an astronomer may be quick to take issue with this bit of speculation ---- because the planet Neptune - and the outer satellites of Jupiter and Saturn are supposed to go in "retrograde" (reverse) motion. But -- other satellites are

orbiting near the poles of their respective primaries. ?Under the circumstances -- are their motions actually in retrograde - or not? More will be discussed on this -- in a later publication.

If you read -- and obsorbed -- just the information -- on these first few pages --- and became excited --- you are on the way - to becoming a genius (if not already one) -- and understanding more about the weather.

The Moon Can Cause
The Most Deadly Disease! It Can Prevent You
From Becoming A Genius! Many Have it. ?Do You?

-- You must be forwarned of a deadly - and most contagious disease -- that once it strikes -- it has unusual and weird symptoms. (Its medical name is Vertex acciptium temerarius grarus lavare animus - and it is not recommended that you remember this.)

Once effected with this said deadly disease -- one becomes - like a vegetable - in that - he eventually dries and withers up. There is very little - of any - chance of recovery -- and usually lasts till death does us part.

When this disease has progressed to a certain point -- the victim - starts acting strange -- usually starts talking to himself --- over and over - and like a broken record -- repeating the same things - over and over. The victim - in the later stages (of this horrible thing) can become very violent - and possibly revert to suicide (which may be a blessing). But - on the other hand -- and most terrible -- he could revert to homicide.

To prevent these possible violent outbursts -- it is recommended by the imminent scholar - and renowned brain surgeon - Dr. Curall Scharzafellow that you do not argue with - or cross up the victim - in any manner - shape or form.

Unfortunately it most often strikes those students who become robots -- getting their degrees - by repeating words -- whether factual or not -- and then the disease can become progressively worse -- as one continues rabbling until getting a Ph.D.

By this time the odds of cure are only about .1 of 1%. In common words - the disease is called --- "brainwashing" or "lunacy."

You will see how the oscillations and time of the tides vary on different sections of the globe -- forming their own patterns and rhythms.

But a very interesting and most exciting comparison has been recently discovered and researched by scientists.

It is called the "circadian rhythm" -- in which different species of life - including humans - has been studied. It was found that different types of birds and animals -- and even humans -- when cut off from the outside world - of night and day - by putting them in special rooms - in which artificial light was used - no clocks, etc. -- certain animal and birds would gradually change to a 25, 26, 27 hour day - while others may go to 23, 22, 21 hour days, etc.

This is called the chronobiology -- from chrono - meaning time --- and bio - meaning life. In short - the time clock of life.

Even human beings chronobiological time would vary. A person living only with electric lights -- allowed to sleep and wake up at will -- eat whenever he liked -- may eventually think that it was midnite at noontime - or visa versa.

The chronobiological time of bears - is different from that of rabbits --- and owls. Even humans have various and individual chronobiologics.

This is only a very brief summary of a most exciting look into the Circadian Rhythms.

As a philosophical conjecture -- ?Do these (circadian) rhythms also hold true for plants and flowers? ?For the ocean's tides? ?For the weather? ?For the universe?

Perhaps more is to be discovered in the next 50 years -- then has been known for the past several thousand years. We may believe that we are highly advanced -- because of space-flights --- but we are still like a newborn baby -- seeing, feeling, and hearing only that - that satisfies its ego.

?ARE YOU IN TUNE WITH THE MOON?

How lucky you are! You are about to witness one of the greatest breakthroughs in all history. About you -- the weather -- and science.

We (you and I) have been duped. We have been misinformed about the power of the Moon. Its power is much greater than heretofore believed. We have been led to believe that the Moon has only about 65% of the force on the tides -- with the Sun having 35%.

But instead -- the Moon has 84% of the power -- whereas the Sun only has 16%. This means that the Moons power has increased -- while the Suns power has diminished by more than 100% -- from 35% to 16% (35/16=218%).

Any authorative textbook -- or encyclopedia - such as Brittanica, Americana, etc, etc. -- or any authoritative college or professor -- gives us the theory - that - "the Earth has 2 simultaneous hi tides or bulges -- on opposite sides of the Earth -- one on the side facing the Moon -- and the other (hi tide) on the side opposite the moon".

Just for the heck of it -- look up this theory -- in any appropriate textbook.

Just to show you how silly and ridiculous this theory of 2 hi tides on opposite sides of the Earth is -- that while it is hi tide at Los Angeles -- it can be lo tide at Austoria, Oregon both on the west coast of U.S. -- and on close to the same degree of latitude.

Also -- that there can be as many as 5 separate hi tides -- with alternating lo tides in between -- along the mainland of the west coast of Africa and Europe.

As you are now reading this book -- it proves that you are far above the average -- in your desire to gain new knowledge -- so therefore it shows that you must have superior common sense and good judgment. So -- now -- let me ask you a question.

If an authoritative textbook -- or a leading professor were to tell you that the Earth-Sun gravisphere (the point of equal gravity between the Earth and Sun) was only 160,000 miles from Earth -- as it could be easily proven by Newton's formulas --- you would have no reason to question - or doubt -- this presumed fact. ?Would you?

But then -- if you investigated and found that the Moon is about 240,000 miles from Earth -- or 80,000 beyond the Earth's gravity -- you -- or any other logical thinking person -- other than a l.c. (low class) idiot -- would immediately wonder -- how the Moon could possibly continue to orbit the Earth -- and why it (Moon) would not start orbiting the Sun -- if it (Moon) were already outside -- and beyond the Earth's gravity.

And if -- upon further investigation -- you find that Newton's laws show that the Sun has more than twice as much force -- or pull -- on the Moon - as does the Earth which again -- can be verified by any "authoritative" text-book - or any "knowledgeable and authoritative professor" -- that abides by all the rules of the establishment -- you would further wonder -- how this could be possible (that if the Sun has twice as much pull -- why it doesn't pull the Moon out of the Earth's orbit).

As a note of information. "Authoritative" textbooks and professors were still teaching that the Earth was flat -- before and during Columbus' time. And that the Earth stood still and was the "center of the universe" -- before - during - and some even held on to status quos for more than 100 years after Copernicus publication - of the Earth and planets - orbiting the Sun.

And -- you would be right in wondering. Because Newton -- because of an oversight -- made 2 terrible errors.

With the corrected mathematics the Earth's Gravity actually extends to almost 4 million miles from Earth -- so this will satisfy your curiosity.

But -- the intelligencia of the ivory towers, the professors - whether they have a B.S., M.S., Ph.D., or whatever, refuse to budge from the "established theory" - come hell or high water.

The psychology of why members of the establishment are not willing to change. It goes like this. Many of us would like to become a member of an exclusive club, country club, fraternal organization, presidents club, etc. So these "prospective joiners" give their all -- to become an "accepted member in good standing" - by taking oaths -- digging up a body from a cemetery lot -- drinking warm blood -- diverting highway traffic to a dead end street -- snitching panties and bras from clotheslines -- and if one was lucky enough to snitch an unwashed and dirty pair of panties - he (and his coherts) had the privilege of sniffing same - or snatch to sniff -- eating the most live goldfish -- or performing other distinguished feats.

So -- the supreme reward - the medal of distinction is a awarded - to the faithful. ?Is this not better than ostracization - isolation - excommunication - repudiation -- ejection -- expulsion -- (the shuns) and disinheritance -- blackballing -- shunning -- outlawing (the ings)?

?Is one of man's greatest fears -- the fear of rejection?

We apologize -- if you construe this as a hint of criticism to the establishment. If you did so -- you are wrong.

It is not a hint. It was done deliberately. However, we certainly do not include you - the reader -- as a member of this establishment - as you would not be reading such a book - as this - otherwise.

Nevertheless -- if we are wrong - and that if you are (which we doubt) of the establishment -- you should not read further -- as there could be no savior for such a person.

?Do you see now -- the psychology of why the masses stick to status quo?

WHY EUROPE IS COMPARATIVELY WARMER

If you will examine the maps -- of Africa and Europe -- you will notice that there are various localities and ports shown along the west coast of both Africa and Europe showing the time (in hundred hours) of the hi tides - for Jan. 8, 1974.

But it is a day later (Jan. 9) when this tide has started at Ijmuiden, Netherlands --- and another day (Jan. 10) when starting from Hammerfest, Norway. The time of these tides are all shown in Greenwich Std. Time -- not local time.

On the map -- not only is the time shown --- but also the approximate - but very close - to the actual tides predictions for those areas. By scanning up the map you will notice how the time increases -- from south to north -- or from Cape Town, So. Africa -- all the way to the north tip of Norway --- continuing easterly - around Norway - into Russia.

Because of rivers, bays, etc., the time may temporarily reverse. But -- in general -- you can see that the tides drift in a somewhat constant northerly direction -- all the way from the south tip of Africa.

As the bulge of Africa is only a few degrees north of the equator --- this means that the waters are exposed to the equatorial heat (from Africa's bulge) for quite an extended time.

Not only do these warm waters drift northward --- but part of it drifts into the Mediterrean Sea -- thereby accounting for the warmer weather there. As was previously stated -- Rome, Italy with semitropical climate -- is about 100 miles north of New York City -- but what a difference --- in climate that is.

Another interesting phenomenon is - that parts of these warm waters - drift across the English Channel -- to flow up thru the Irish Sea -- between Ireland and England. So the tides drift northward on both sides of the island of Ireland -- (east and west) -- and consequently heat both sides.

But the longer island of England -- which includes Wales and Scotland --- does not fare so well. As was stated -- the tides move northerly up the Irish Sea -- on the west coast of England, Wales, and Scotland.

After these tidal drifts reach the north tip of Scotland -- a most unusual thing happens. The tidal flow is reversed -- and flows southerly -- along the east coast of Scotland and England --- which accounts for the colder weather - on this mentioned east coast of Scotland and England.

As we have been brainwashed -- that the Gulf Stream is responsible for heating - particularly the British Isles -- we have heretofore -- believed that the said Gulf Stream - did not get to the east coast (England, etc.). Also it had been believed -- because it (east side of England) was on the North Sea.

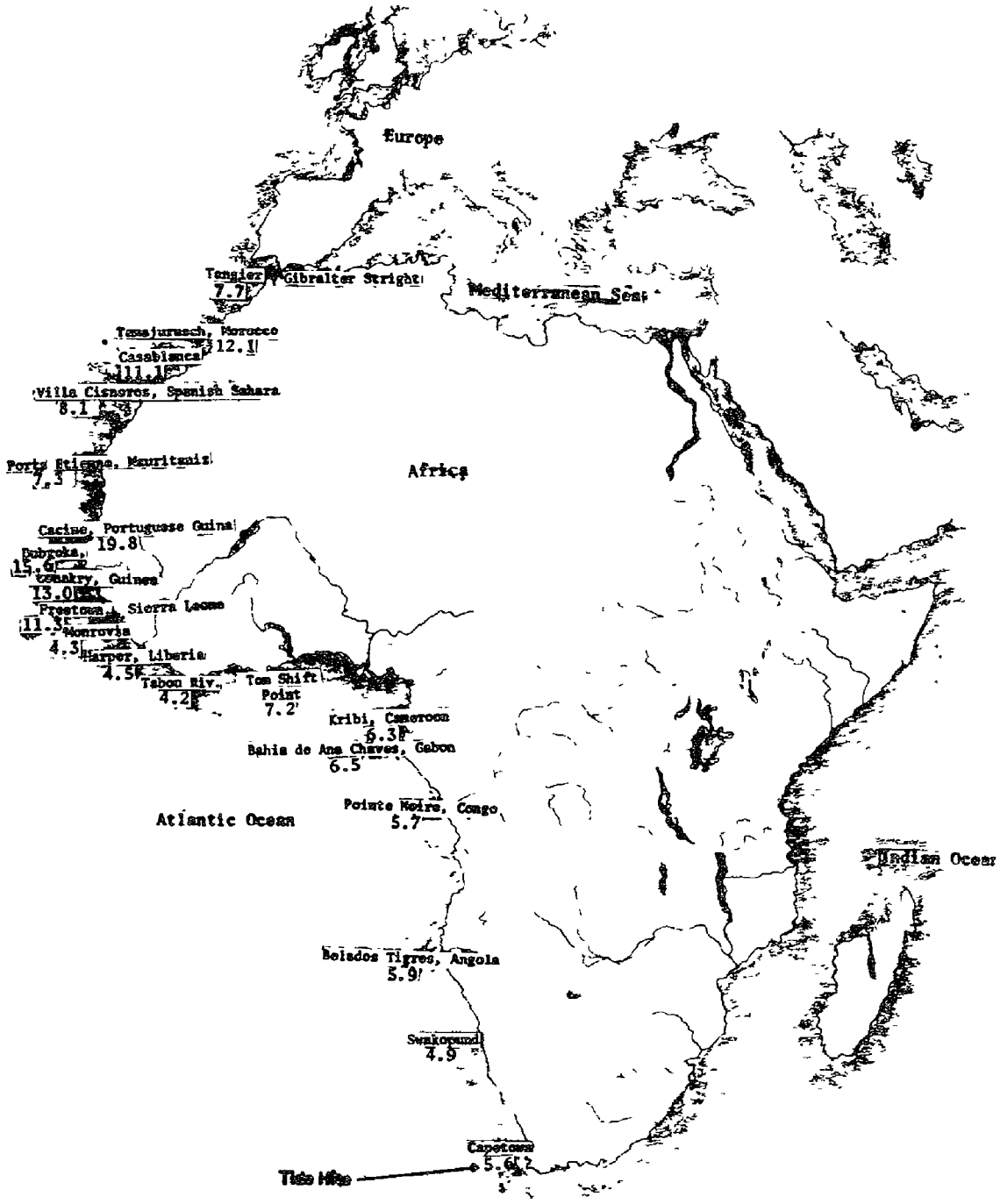
Altho we have no proof -- we believe that part of the tidal flow continues north -- to carry heat to Iceland -- and other northerly islands (such as the Hebrides, Shetland, and Faroe. The poor Gulf Stream - has also been given credit - for Iceland's comparatively warmer climate -- despite its (Iceland's) close distance from the Artic Circle.

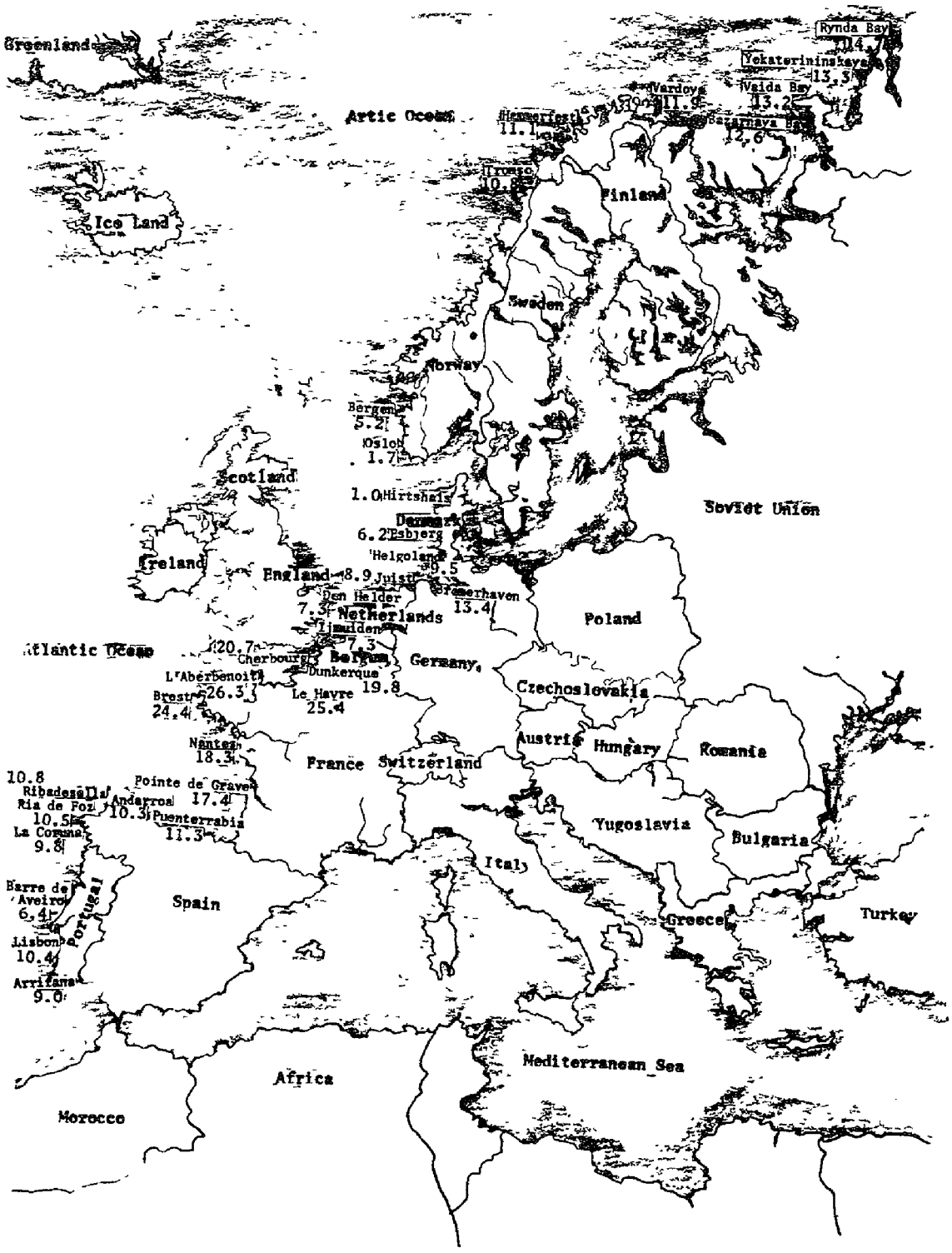
As was stated elsewhere -- it would take the Gulf Stream a few months to cross the Atlantic --- and especially after mixing with the frigid, icy Labrador Current. ?What chance -- would this have (Gulf Stream) of heating these places?

This would be somewhat equivalent to carrying a teakettle of hot water -- during cold weather -- across a footbridge built across the Atlantic. In fact the water (in the teakettle) would have frozen -- many times over.

Likely -- those that have been brainwashed into believing that the Gulf Stream is the cause of Europe's heat -- will continue to ramble on -- and continue to teach this same obsolete theory to the students.

Remember -- as mentioned elsewhere -- Oxford University in England - and other "important" schools of Europe -- refused to accept Copernicus' theories -- for many years


Europe
Tangier
7.7
Gibralter Strait
Mediterranean Sea
Tamajurasch, Morocco
12.1
Casablanca
111.1
Villa Cisneros, Spanish Sahara
8.1
Port Etienne, Mauritania
7.5
Africa
Cacine, Portuguese Guinea
19.8
Dubroka,
15.6
Conakry, Guinea
13.0
Freetown, Sierra Leone
11.5
Monrovia
4.3
Harper, Liberia
4.5
Tabou Riv.
4.2
Tom Shift
Point
7.2
Kribi, Cameroon
6.3
Bahia de Ana Chaves, Gabon
6.5
Pointe Noire, Congo
5.7
Atlantic Ocean
Indian Ocean
Baiados Tigres, Angola
5.9
Swakopmund
4.9
Capetown
5.6
Table Mtn


Greenland
Artic Ocean
Ico Land
Finland
Sweden
Norway
Scotland
Ireland
England
Netherlands
Belgium
Germany
Poland
Soviet Union
Czechoslovakia
Austria
Hungary
Romania
France
Switzerland
Yugoslavia
Bulgaria
Italy
Greece
Turkey
Spain
Portugal
Africa
Morocco
Mediterranean Sea
Atlantic Ocean
Rynda Bay
Yekaterininskaya
Vaida Bay
Vardoy
Hammerfest
Tromso
Bergen
Oslo
Hirtshals
Esbjerg
Helgoland
Juist
Bremerhaven
Den Helder
Ijmuiden
Cherbourg
Dunkerque
L'Aberbenoit
Brest
Le Havre
Nantes
Pointe de Grave
Ribadesella
Ria de Foz
Andarroa
Fuenterrabia
La Corona
Barre de Aveiro
Lisbonne
Arrifana
20.7
26.3
24.4
25.4
19.8
18.3
17.4
10.3
11.3
10.8
10.5
9.8
6.4
10.4
9.0
7.3
8.9
13.4
6.2
5.2
1.7
1.0
10.8
11.1
11.6
13.2
12.6
14.7
13.3

			Jan. 8, 1974
° ' LATITUDE	° ' LONGITUDE	CITY OR AREA	TIME OF HIGH TIDE
SOUTH	EAST	AFRICA	Hours Minutes
3354	1825	Capetown, South Africa	0102
2241	1431	Swakopund, Southweast Africa	0122
1636	1744	Belados Tigres, Angola	0155
448	1150	Pointe Noire, Congo	0215
NORTH			
222	634	Bahia de Ana Chaves, Gabon	0252
256	955	Kribi, Cameroon	0339
436	820	Tom Shift Point	0347
	West		
425	721	Tabou Riv.	0357
422	744	Harper, Liberia	0532
620	1048	Monrovia, "	0645
830	1314	Freetown, Sierra Leone	0736
936	1343	Conakry, Guinea	0737
947	1332	Dubreka, "	0830
1108	1507	Cacine, Portuguese Guina	0927
2055	1702	Ports Etienne, Mauritaniz	1133
2342	1555	Villa Cisneros, Spanish Sahara	1253
2933	1004	Tamajurusch, Morocco	1331
3336	737	Casablanca, "	1409
3547	548	Tangier, Gibralter Stright	1433
		EUROPE	
3717	852	Arrifana, Portugal	1502
3842	908	Lisbon, "	1516
4038	845	Barre de Aveiro, "	1506
4323	823	La Coruna, Spain	1508
4334	714	Ria de Foz	1541
4328	504	Ribadesella	1536
4319	225	Andarroa	1544
4322	148	Puenterrabia	1554
4534	114	Pointe de Grave, France	1554
4713	135	Nantes	1601
4823	429	Brest	1551

O '	O '	SOUTH SIDE - ENGLISH CHANNEL	
4835	438	L'Aberbenoit, France	1613
4939	188	Cherbourg	1949
	EAST		
4929	07	Le Havre	2158
5103	222	Dunkerque	2346
			Jan. 9,
5228	435	Ijmuiden, Netherlands	0156
5258	445	Den Helder "	0602
5341	659	Juist, Germany	0932
5411	754	Helgoland "	1022
5332	835	Bremerhaven "	1159
5528	827	Esbjerg, Denmark	1337
5736	957	Hirtshals, "	1528
5955	1044	Oslo, Norway	1659
6024	518	Bergen, "	2212
6339	1858	Tromso, "	2349
			Jan.10,
7040	2331	Hammerfest "	0027
7022	3106	Vardoya "	0259
6946	3102	Bazarnaya Bay, Russia	0312
6956	3200	Vaida Bay "	0318
6912	3328	Yekaterininskaya "	0341
6855	3650	Rynda Bay "	0442

Time 2400 (twentyfour-hundred) - or 0000 (zero hundred) - is midnite. 0600 (six-hundred) - is 6 in the morning -- or 6:00 a.m. 1200 (twelve-hundred) is 12 noon. 1800 (eighteen-hundred) is 6 in the evening (1200 + 0600 = 1800). The first-two numbers are for hours -- the last two (numbers) are for-minutes. 1810 (eighteen hundred ten) is 6:10 p.m. -- or 10 minutes after 6.

The latitude and longitude of the various locations - are shown in degrees (°) in the first 2 spaces -- and minutes (") in the last 2. On the last entry -- Rynda Bay, Russia -- it shows the latitude at 36° (degrees) and 50' (minutes).

(after Copernicus' death in 1543). ?Then by the same logic -- will the larger -- more prestigeous universities --- continue on -- -- with the old?

?Are the professors at the larger universities more complacent -- because of the superiority, dignity, and esteem that they imagine --- for themselves - and the larger schools? ?Do the smaller schools - thereby offer a better chance for education?

Man's Ego and Ignornace Have Made Mathematics, Geography and Timekeeping More Difficult

A circle -- had been long before -- divided into 360 equal parts -- or degrees ---- which has since added havoc and illogic -- to the science of arithmetic. Mathematics seems to be a frightening word - to many people --- because man - himself - has done so many illogical things to make it (subconsciously - deliberate) difficult - and hard to understand.

If a circle -- instead ---- had been divided into 400 degrees -- this would have given us 100 degrees - for each 1/4 of a circle (instead of 90°) -- and then we could have used the decimal system --- instead of our screwy method of 360 degrees to a circle -- 60 minutes to a degree -- and 60 seconds to a minute. Man - unfortunately has fought long and hard -- to keep things hard -- and to retain the status quo.

As with the circle - the Earth was also arbitrarily divided into 360 equal parts -- called degrees (°) of longitude -- imaginary long lines -- that go halfway around the world --- from the North - to the South Pole. These are also referred to as "Meridians" --- which derives from the Latin word -- meridianus -- meaning medium - or dividing thru the middle. As the Equator divides these meridians in half --- naturally at this equator -- hence - there is some logic -- to adding a new word -- meridians -- to our already complicated language.

A circle must have a starting point of zero (0). So a 0° longitude -- also called the "Prime Meridian" -- (prime - 1st - or most important) -- had to be used on one of these meridians. Among others -- both England and France wanted the honor, or honour, or honneur of having the prime meridian run thru their respective observatories. It was mutually agreed to let England have the "honour". Just because she had the world's most powerful Navy - in 1675 - is no reason to assume that this had any bearing on this "mutual decision".

The prime - meridian - or 0° longitude -- runs from the North Pole - thru the former "Royal Greenwich Observatory" -- in SE London. After World War II -- the observatory was moved to Hurstmonceux Castle, 45 miles SE of London - -- because of clearer atmospheric conditions.

Then it was logically decided to have the 180° (1/2 of 360°) longitude -- or meridian -- also called the International Date Line (IDL) to be located - on the exact opposite side of the Earth. Beginning at - this prime meridian -- or 0° longitude -- the degrees were numbered numerically - 0°, 1°, 2°, ---- to - and including 180° -- going easterly -- or in a counterclockwise direction. This was very logical -- as it is in the same direction that the Earth spins --- and also the same direction that both the Earth orbits and Sun -- and the Moon also orbits the Earth.

But then they boo boo'd --- by again starting from this 0° (prime meridian) --- and going toward the west -- or clockwise --- again starting numerically -- 0°, 1°, 2°, ---- etc. back again to 180°. This then made the confusing status of dividing the Earth into 180 to the west -- called 1° west -- or 1°W, etc. 0° and 180° -- are neutral -- being neither west nor east. Had they continued easterly (counterclockwise) --- from 0° -- all the way back to 360° (360° would be the same as 0°) --- this would have greatly simplified the whole process of agreeing with the Earth's and Moon's movements - as stated -- but would also have conformed to the orbital direction of all the planets.

But then -- the greatest boo boo of all was unintentionally committed. The hands on our clocks and watches - should have turned - counterclockwise -- as you will soon see. However -- we can excuse them for this -- as don't forget -- that after having ignored much of the advanced knowledge of the Greeks, and others ---- most of the world - was transformed into the so-called dark ages -- and superstition and ignorance were encouraged in order to perpetrate religion.

As hell was down in the bowels of the Earth -- and heaven was "up" - in the sky --- we could not possibly have a world that would fly around in space. ?Where would that put heaven?

As a consequence --- a flat and stationary world -- with the Sun, stars, and planets -- which were "sprinkled" out there for the benefit of man -- to all circle about the heavenly Earth.

Many thinkers and "heretics" were put in prison -- or put to death -- for attempting logic -- and worse of all -- upsetting the establishment - and changing the status quo. ?Do you see why Columbus, Copernicus, Kepler, Newton, and others - had constant conflicts? Bruno - an Italian - was burned at the stake - to a steak - less than 4 centuries ago - in 1600 - for attempting to teach Copernicus' theory - that the Earth and planets - orbit the Sun -- and was refused an attempt to lecture at many of the leading universities -- including - the prestigious Oxford University in England.

When religions turned science over to other men -- a new establishment of the scientists, politicians, government agencies -- such as NASA (National Aeronautic and Space Administration) was created. Strangely -- this new establishment will fight just as fearlessly - and fiercely as the religions of the past have done -- in order to keep the status quo.

By this time -- you must be familiar with the somewhat humorous fact - that - most of the world's greatest scientists, most of the universities, NASA, etc., etc. are still desperately fighting to keep Newton's incorrect formulas -- and retain status quo. ?So -- were the men of the cloth -- any different from todays "men with the (Voo Doo?) power" -- who are part of the establishment?

Really Exciting Story About the Great Lakes All Drain Into the Mighty St. Lawrence -- to Battle the Incoming Ocean Tides

One of the most phenomenal and exciting stories in the world is a certain area in the United States and Canada. Part of the story is about the chain of five Great Lakes. The oft used association word to remember their names is "homes" -- Huron, Ontario, Michigan, Erie and Superior.

Starting to the most westerly of these said Great Lakes is the largest - as its name implies - Lake Superior - with an elevation of 602 feet (= 1/2 doz. x 100 + 2) above sea level. Lake Superior, through a series of smaller lakes and passages, enters into Lake Huron to the east - 22 feet lower - or 580 feet.

Lake Michigan (south of Huron and Superior) - the only one of the five Great Lakes entirely within the United States - is like a twin to Lake Huron - in that they (Michigan and Huron) have the same elevation (580 feet) - and they are separated - not by rivers or lakes - as are the other Great Lakes connected - but by the Straits of Mackinac (strait - a narrow passage of water connecting two lakes, seas, etc.).

The water from Lake Huron flows through the St. Clair (not one of the Great Lakes) - and from there through the Detroit River (and hence - the city of Detroit, Michigan) - into Lake Erie - to the southeast of Huron - dropping 7 feet lower or to 573 feet.

Lake Erie - in turn - flows into the Niagara River - over Niagara Falls - down the Niagara rapids - to drop a total of 326 feet - in the short distance of only about 30 miles. Hence, Niagara Falls and Niagara Rapids - and to the lowest of the Lakes - Lake Ontario - only 247 feet above sea level - and about 227 feet above Montreal (Montreal is only 20 feet above sea level).

Water then flows through the famous "Thousand Islands" area - into the mighty St. Lawrence River - that in turn empties into the Gulf of St. Lawrence - ending up finally with the Atlantic Ocean.

Not only does the St. Lawrence River have to carry all the overflow of the 5 Great Lakes - but also the thousands of lakes and rivers that either empty into these (Great) lakes - or with the river (St. Lawrence) itself. This said remarkable river not only transports all these waters - eventually to the Atlantic - but another major problem occurs. That is - that the ocean tides back up into the river - to as far as - and slightly beyond - the city of Three Rivers. To Lake St. Peter (or the French - Lac St. Pierre) - also on this same river.

A phenomenon of intriguing interest is - that if you examine each one of these drainage rivers or points that the waters enter Lake Huron, Lake St. Clair, Lake Erie - where the St. Lawrence River widens below Quebec - to form an estuary (wide mouth) of the river - emptying into the Gulf of St. Lawrence - and on into the Atlantic Ocean - they all have one thing in common. That is - nature has either created an island(s) - by diverting part of the flow around parts of the local terrain - or builds up an island by the accumulation of silt and earth. These islands - interestingly enough - usually acquire an aerodynamic shape or form.

The one exception to the rule is at the point where the Niagara River empties into Lake Ontario. Because of the great drop in elevation - and the swift flow - it becomes obvious why it doesn't happen here. You may want to study a map of this area - and also notice the similarity of other places throughout the world.

The distance from the point at which the water leaves Lake Ontario - through the St. Lawrence River, via the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to Battle Harbor - near the southeast coast of the mainland of Newfoundland, Canada, on the Atlantic Ocean - is about 1,200 miles (1,920 kilometers).

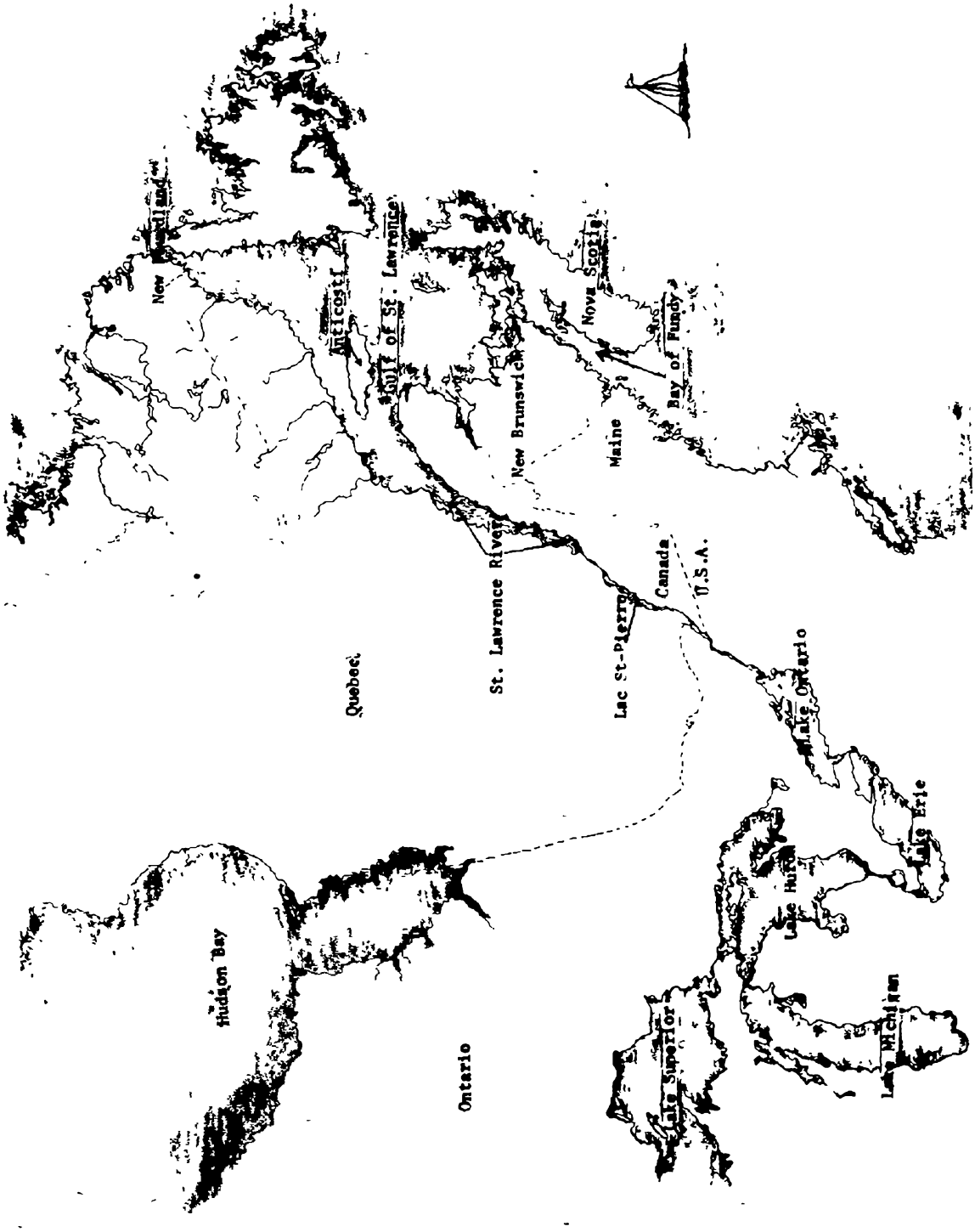
If you examine a map - or globe of this part of Canada - you will see that the Gulf of St. Lawrence has some unusual features - for the study of the tides - naturally have some consequences - that also effect the weather. The maximum length of the Gulf is around 500 miles. Separating this Gulf (St. Lawrence) from the Atlantic Ocean is a large island - that is over 300 miles long in places - that is part of the Province of Newfoundland. Waters can drain - or enter this said Gulf from the Atlantic Ocean - either from the north or south side of this island (Newfoundland).

Directly south of this Gulf (St. Lawrence) - and on the opposite side of part of the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia - is the famous Bay of Fundy - which has the world's highest tides. In general - this is a most fascinating area - in which one can see and get a good overall understanding of the phenomenon of tides and the weather.

But first let's examine the tidal flow along the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence. A long (about 150 miles) narrow island - Anticosti - separates the St. Lawrence River from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. There is a similarity between this island and the island of Newfoundland - in that each separates one waterway from the other - the St. Lawrence River (Anticosti) from the Gulf (of St. Lawrence) - and the Gulf (Newfoundland) from the Atlantic.

The mouth or estuary of the St. Lawrence River - varies from about 10 to 50 miles wide. But upstream - the river itself suddenly narrows to about 1 to 3 miles wide - again separated by an island (Ile d' Orleans) - in the Province of Quebec, Canada. From Quebec to the city of Three Rivers - and the previously mentioned Lake St. Peter - is about 75 miles.

Lake St. Peter (Lac St. Pierre) is a wide spot - about 10 miles wide and 35 miles long - on the St. Lawrence River - that has a very definite function - to somewhat balance nature - as you will soon see. Here we are concerned with the


Anticosti
Gulf of St. Lawrence
New Brunswick
Nova Scotia
Bay of Fundy
Maine
Quebec
St. Lawrence River
Lac St-Pierre
Canada
U.S.A.
Lake Ontario
Lake Erie
Lake Huron
Lake Michigan
Lake Superior
Hudson Bay
Ontario

tidal movements - from this area (Lake St. Peter and the city of Three Rivers) - clear through to the Atlantic Ocean.

Ahead are listed the time of the tides - based on the 24 hour time. Midnite is 0000 - or 2400 (24 hundred). Six in the morning is 0600 - (6 hundred). Twelve noon is 1200 (twelve hundred) - 6 (PM) in the evening is 1200 + 0600 = 1800 (eighteen hundred) -- 15 minutes after 6 PM is 1815 (eighteen hundred fifteen) etc. The first two numbers are the hour - and the last two the minutes.

At the city of Tadoussac - on the northeast corner of the junction of the Saguenay and St. Lawrence Rivers - the tide reaches about 17.2 feet high. At this point - the St. Lawrence River is about 15 miles wide. Going downstream over 600 miles - or toward the ocean - the height of the tide gradually diminishes to a mere 4.2 feet - at Red Bay, in the Strait of Bell Isle - just a few miles from the Atlantic.

But going upstream (in the St. Lawrence River) for about 100 miles - to the city of Berthier - on the south side of the river - the river width reduces to about 10 miles wide - and the tide gradually increases - to a height of 20.3 feet.

The width of the river from this point (Berthier) upstream - becomes narrower. Its estuary (where the mouth of a river suddenly widens) is less than 30 miles (from Berthier) toward Quebec - and the rivers width reduces to about 1 to 3 miles wide - from Quebec upstream.

At Berthier - and all the way upstream - to the city of Three Rivers - the height of the tide gradually diminishes - to a maximum of about 5.1 feet.

One would wonder - why the tide starting from the Ocean - and moving up from a wider Gulf of St. Lawrence - and to the wide part of the estuary of the St. Lawrence River - its tide height - would almost gradually keep increasing - as previously stated - to Tadoussac - and on the Berthier - and then it starts reversing - as the river becomes narrower - and the tide hite begins to drop.

Especially when you are made aware of the fact - that at the city of Chicoutimi - about 65 miles upstream - on the much smaller branch of the St. Lawrence River - the Saguenay River - and almost directly west of Tadoussac - that the tide will be 4 feet higher - than at the oft mentioned city of Tadoussac.

In other words - ?Why the paradox? ?Why does the tide height increase going up the narrow Saguenay - but decreases going up the narrow part of the St. Lawrence River? ?And why does the height increase - going from Tadoussac along the St. Lawrence River - where it is so wide?

If you check the tide going upstream along the Hudson River - from New York City - to Albany, New York - a distance of about 150 miles - the tides are slightly higher upstream - in this comparatively smaller river. ?Why?

When we are again reminded of the established tide theory - of two high tides - "one facing the Moon - and the other opposite" - we can wonder - and wonder - as to the logic of many other theories.

Let's get back to the high tide at Chicoutimi - in the Province of Quebec --- about 75 miles to the west - and upstream from Tadoussac - on the Saguenay River -- at the junction of the St. Lawrence River. We can now make a comparison of the tides at these two cities (Chicoutimi and Tadoussac) - with the tides at Quebec - and Three Rivers - from the chart ahead.

Two successive high and low tides are shown for January 8, 1974 -- for the four cities - Tadoussac, Chicoutimi, Quebec and Three Rivers.

Notice from the chart -- it shows Tadoussac - which is the closest to the ocean of all four ports shown (Chic., Que., 3 R.) -- that the total time to change from hi #1 (H-1 to L-1) tides is close to the average time (6 hours, 10 minutes is about the average time for tide changes in the ocean -- between high and low tides - or low and high).

Now, notice it takes about one hour longer at both Chicoutimi and the city of Quebec (than at Tad.) --- but over 2.5 hours longer at Three Rivers (about 80 miles upstream from Quebec).

Repeating what was just said -- it took from 1 to 2.5 hours longer for the tidal change - from hi to lo tide - at the other three cities (Chic., Que., 3 R.) - than at Tadoussac.

On the following tide change -- from L-1 to H-2 -- or changing from low to high - it again took Tadoussac about the same time -- of about 6 hours.

But now - an apparent paradox occurs. Instead of the other 3 cities taking longer - as before - during H-1 to L-1 -- they (Chic., Que., 3 R.) reverse their times - (to change from L-1 to H-2). Instead of Chicoutimi and Quebec being 1 hour slower -- they are 1 hour faster ---- and 3 Rivers - also changes from 2.5 hours slower - to 2.5 hours faster (than Tad.).

?Why this apparent paradox? ?Why does it take these upstream ports (Chic., Que., 3 R.) longer to change from hi to lo tide -- and then do the reverse - from lo to hi tide -- to take a much shorter time?

Let's investigate the reason for this -- as it will give us a better understanding of the tides. Unless we understand how the tides work - especially - as you are now aware - that we have had incorrect theories.

Chicoutimi is about 75 miles upstream from Tad. -- along the much narrower Saguenay River. Tadoussac is on the estuary - where it is over 15 miles wide - of the St. Lawrence River. Whereas Quebec is about 120 miles southwest of Tadoussac -- just inside the estuary - or on the narrow part (which varies from about 1 to 3 miles wide).

This -- then -- means Quebec and Chicoutimi both have certain things in common. Both are upstream from Tadoussac -- and both are on a section of their respective rivers that is much narrower than the wide part of the St. Lawrence River at Tadoussac.

And - as previously mentioned - it takes the hi tide about 1 hour longer to change to lo tide - at both Chicoutimi and Quebec - than at Tadoussac.

A good comparison - to associate the reason for this - is to think of a motorboat -- traveling upstream - that would not only be bucking the natural downstream current of the river -- but it (motorboat) would temporarily have to (1) stop this said downward current -- in addition to (2) gaining speed - while going upstream.

On the return trip -- our theoretical motorboat would drift downstream with its motors cut off.

Under normal circumstances - if the boat went upstream - at twice the speed of the current -- and then drifted downstream at the same velocity - as the current, it would take an equal time for each part of the journey.

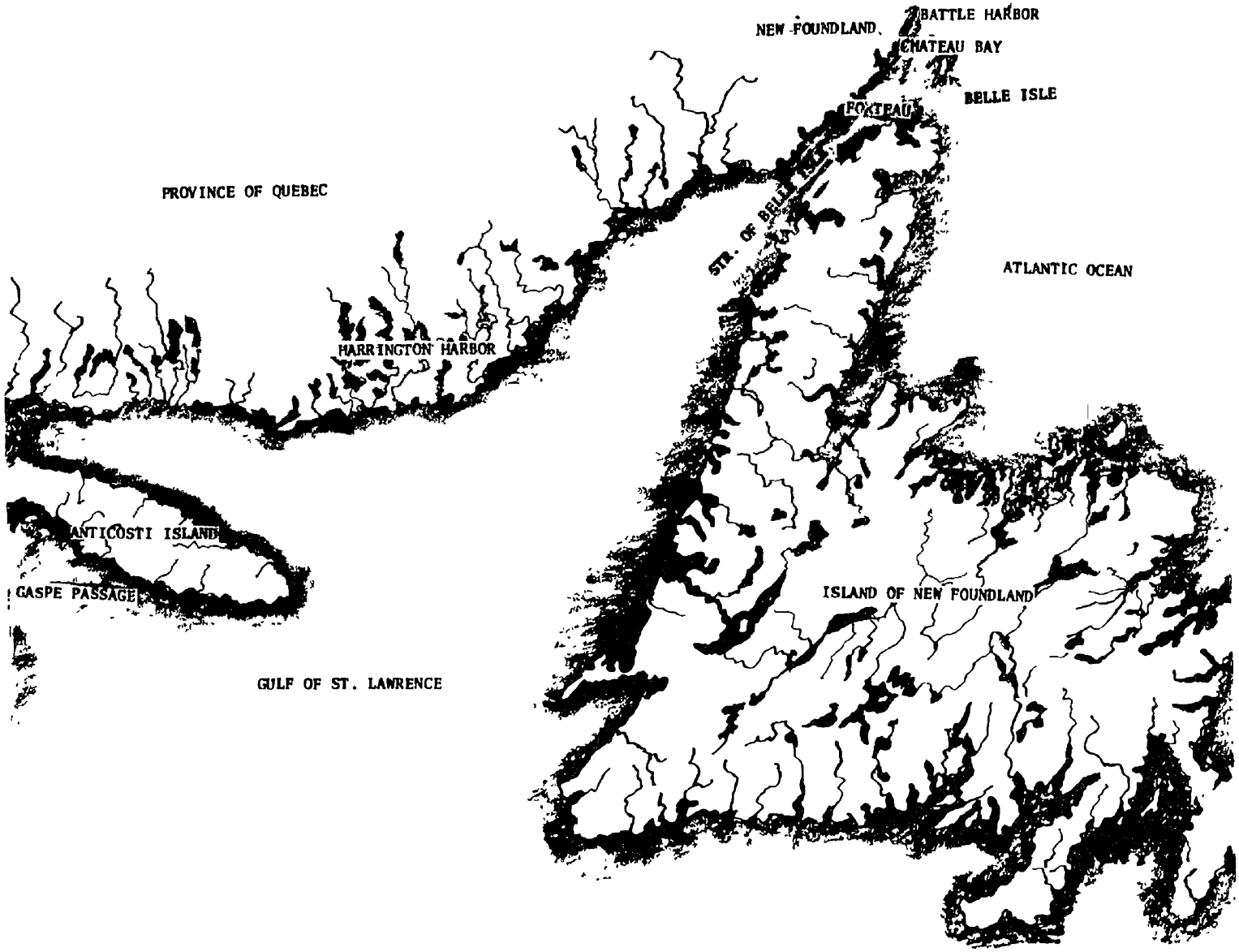
But here - in a river -- we have different conditions. ?What about the natural drainage of the river itself - before the upcoming high tide - temporarily halted this said drainage?

Therefore - it becomes obvious -- that after the peak high tide has been reached -- there is a surplus of drainage water - trapped behind this said high tide. Especially at Three Rivers - about 80 miles upstream from Quebec. The high tide backs up to this said Three Rivers -- to a maximum of about 5'.

A short distance upstream from Three Rivers is the previously mentioned Lake St. Peter (Lac St. Pierre) -- a wide spot - about 10 miles wide - by 30 long - which nature no doubt created -- to temporarily hold and store - the previously mentioned tremendous amount of drainage from the overflow of Lake Ontario - the other four Great Lakes -- and all their (5 Great Lakes) tributaries.

If you again refer back to the chart on page 32, you will notice the following hi tide (hi-1 -- shown in the 5th row) was 2.7 feet lower than the previous hi (H-2 in the 3rd row). As a consequence - it takes a half hour less for each port to "push" this lesser amount (2.7 feet) of hi tide water.

ANTICOSTI ISLAND
POINTE DES MONTS
ST. LAWRENCE RIVER
GASPE PENINSULA
CHICOUTIMI
TADOUSSAC
CITY OF QUEBEC
CHAMPLAIN
3 RIVERS
LAKE ST. PIERRE
MONTREAL


NEW FOUNDLAND
BATTLE HARBOR
CHATEAU BAY
BELLE ISLE
FOXTEAU
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
STR. OF BELLE ISLE
ATLANTIC OCEAN
HARRINGTON HARBOR
ANTICOSTI ISLAND
GASPE PASSAGE
ISLAND OF NEW FOUNDLAND
GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE

Something to notice - above everything else - is that the time from one hi to the next hi will average about 12.25 hours as the hi tides leave Quebec and enter into the S.L.R. - which gradually becomes wider - you will see that those ports between Quebec and Tadoussac (and on toward the ocean) gradually return to the normal time (about 6 + hours) to go from high to low tide - or low to high tide.

The following high tide (H-2) is 3.4 higher (than the previous hi tide) - it takes all four ports (Tad., Chic., Que., and 3 Rivers) almost an hour longer (compared to their previous tide change) to dispose of their respective high tides.

Be aware also - that even though Chicoutimi (on the Sag. River) and Quebec (on the S. L. R.) - are both respectively farther upstream (from Tadoussac 75 and 120 miles) and therefore farther from the "source of supply" -- yet their high tides are both higher - than at Tadoussac -- which is "closer to the source of supply". If there were a waterfall at Tad. - on the S. L. R. - there would be no high tides upstream.

The maximum height of the tide - about four more feet - is finally reached at Gross Isle and Berthier -- along the S. L. River - before reaching Quebec. From these maximum points (Gross Isle and Berthier) the high tides diminish in height in both directions - (1) upstream and (2) toward the ocean.

From this - one can begin to get an understanding of how the tides function -- and as to the fallacy of the present theory - as mentioned on several occasions in this book.

		(At wide part of S.L.R.)		(About 75 miles west of Tad. along Sag. R.)		(At narrow part of S.L.R. about 120 miles SW of Tad.)		(About 80 miles upstream from Quebec)	
		Tadoussac		Chicoutimi		Quebec		Three Rivers	
Tide		Time	Height	Time	Height	Time	Height	Time	Height
Hl	Hl #1	0258	13.8	0317	14.2	0645	15.3	1130	4.45
Ll	Lo #1	0906	1.9	1020	2.4	1400	.8	2015	6.15
H2	Hi #2	1513	17.2	1532	17.6	1900	18.7	2345	4.45
L2	Lo #2	2211	1.7	2325	2.2	0305	.6	0920	6.15
Hi	Hi #1	0348	14.5	0407	14.9	0735	16.0	1230	4.55

From Tide? To Tide?	Hours and Minutes Difference in Time Between the Two Tides			
Hl and Ll	608	703	715	845
Ll and H2	607	512	500	330
H2 and L2	658	753	805	935
L2 and Hi	537	442	430	310

All the water in the hi tide at Quebec at time 0645 would not have flowed upstream. As you will realize that part of this hi tide would also go downstream -- or in the opposite direction from Lake St. Peter.

Besides -- the hi tide at Quebec at this particular time was 15.3' -- and the heighth of the hi tide upstream gradually diminishes -- finally reaching only 1.7' at Three Rivers. The next lo tide at Quebec reduced to .8 ft. -- but the lo tides downstream are higher than Quebec's for about 300 miles (to Cawee Islands). In fact -- the hi tides - downstream are also higher -- for about a hundred miles.

?Doesn't this pretty much prove that all the water at hi tide did not flow upstream - from Quebec? In addition -- some of the hi tide buildup - would also come from the said drainage - of Lake Ontario.

So far we discussed the buildup of the hi tide - from Quebec to Three Rivers. ?But what about the ebb (toward ocean) flow?

Lo tide occurs at Quebec -- at 1400 --- 2.5 hrs. after hi tide at Three Rivers. Soon after the maximum high is reached at Three Rivers -- the tide starts ebbing downstream. Remember - the hi tide was ebbing toward Quebec for 2.5 hrs. before Quebec got its lo tide.

Even before the hi tide reaches Three Rivers --- at Batiscan -- for example -- about 25 miles downstream (from Three Rivers) -- it was hi tide more than an hour before (Three Rivers) --- and the tide was 4' there (Batiscan) -- but only 1.7' at Three Rivers.

In fact -- after the said hi tide at Quebec at 0645 -- from then on - some of the water went upstream - and some downstream. Even after lo tide was reached - at 1400 - in Quebec -- --- the tide and the rivers natural drainage would continue to flow downstream.

As lo tide at Quebec was at 1400 --- and it would be 1900 -- or 5 hrs. later before hi tide occurred again (at Quebec).

Let's now examine the times - and heights - of the tides - at the cities between (Quebec and Three Rivers).

	Hi Tide		Lo Tide	Time Between Hi & Lo Tide
	Time	Hite	Time	
Quebec	0645	15.3	1400	715
St. Nicholas	0720	14.9	1432	712
St. Augustine Bar	0739	14.0	1453	724
Ste. Croix	0816	14.0	1600	744
Pt. Platon	0838	13.6	1611	733
Grondines	0859	8.4	1718	819
Cap a la Roche	0922	6.4	1748	826
Batiscan	1017	4.0	1849	832
Champlain	1053	3.5	1930	837
Three Rivers	1130	1.7	2015	845

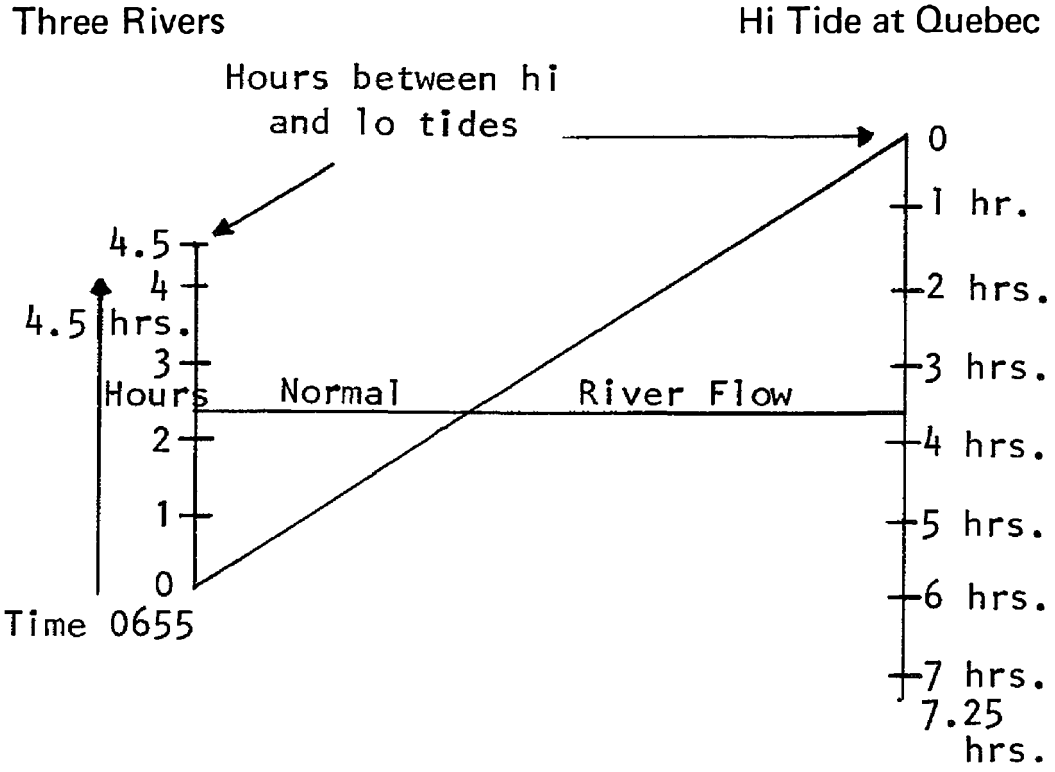
As the hi tide occurred at the stations (as listed on the previous pg) -- previous to arriving at Three Rivers -- this means that part of the hi tide waters flowed downstream -- as evidenced by the gradual diminishment of height -- 15.3' at Quebec -- finally down to 1.7' (at Three Rivers).

Below is sketched a comparative - and exaggerated sketch of the Time of the tides -- completely ignoring the height.

When it was hi tide at Quebec - at 0655 - as shown on the previous table - only 10 minutes later -- at Three Rivers - it was lo tide -- (not shown on sketch) -- so for practical purposes - we can assume that hi tide at Quebec - happened when it was lo tide upstream at Three Rivers.

It takes 7.25 hrs. (1400 - 0645 = 0715 = 7 hrs. 15 minutes -- or 7.25 hrs.) for a tide change over from hi to lo at Quebec --- but only 4.5 hrs. (1130 - 0655 = 0435 -- or approximately 4.5 hrs.) at Three Rivers. Remember - this is from hi to lo tide -- not from lo to hi.

As we are now only concerned with the time changes of the tides --- and not the height -- we can make our sketch conform to the time.

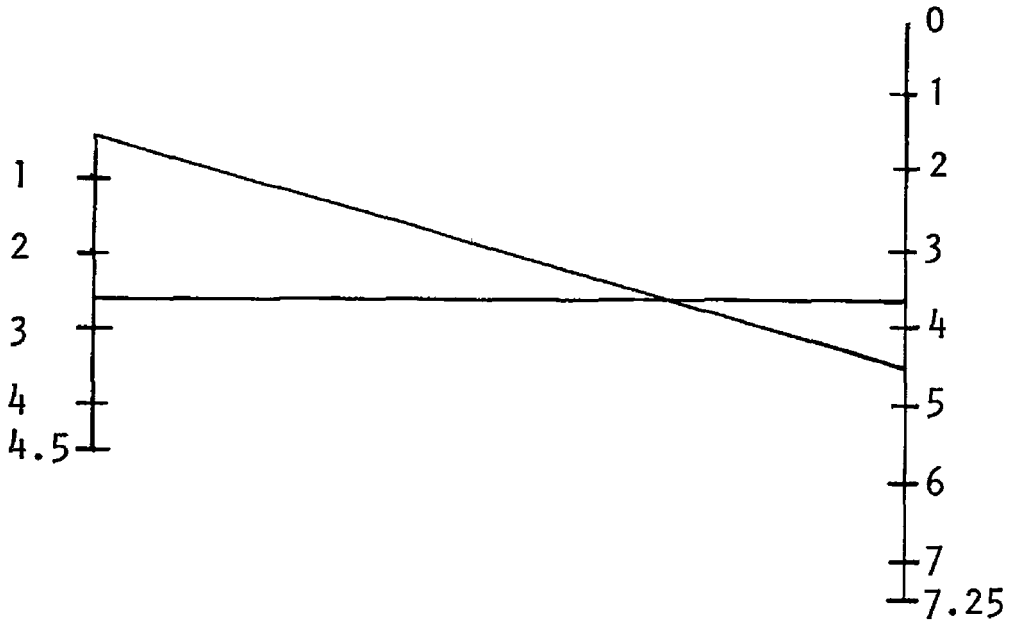


As was mentioned -- in that it takes 7.25 hrs. for the tide to change from hi to lo --- for simplicity -- we are assuming that the tide will drop equal distances for each hour.

On the opposite side - as it only takes 4.5 hrs. for Three Rivers to make the opposite change. That is from lo to hi --- we have likewise divided the time scale on the left into 4.5 equal divisions -- each representing one hour -- and again -- assuming that the tide changes (from lo to hi tide) will be uniform (altho this is not exactly so).

In 4.5 hours -- the hi tide would have taken over at Three Rivers. Soon after this - the hi tide -- which would only be at about 1.7' on this particular tide -- would start flowing quite

fast downstream - heading toward the estuary (wide part of the St. Lawrence River) just beyond Quebec.



As the water is now at hi tide at Three Rivers --- the tide has been leaving Quebec for 4.5 hrs. In other words Quebec's tide hite - originally 15.5' - has been flowing - partly upstream - and partly downstream. And all along this approximate 85-mile distance from Three Rivers to Quebec -- the tides at each tide station in between those two cities (Three Rivers and Quebec) have been moving -- partly upstream -- and mostly downstream -- for a time ranging from slightly less than 4.5 hrs. - just west of Quebec -- and for only 37 minutes at Champlain - just east of Three Rivers (as Champlain's hi tide occurs 37 minutes previous to Three Rivers). Most of the hi tide waters at and near Quebec - have been flowing downstream - because the water height reduces from 15.3' (at Quebec to 1.7' at Three Rivers).

So at this instant of hi tide at Three Rivers - the total water in this 85-mile stretch of the St. Lawrence - to its

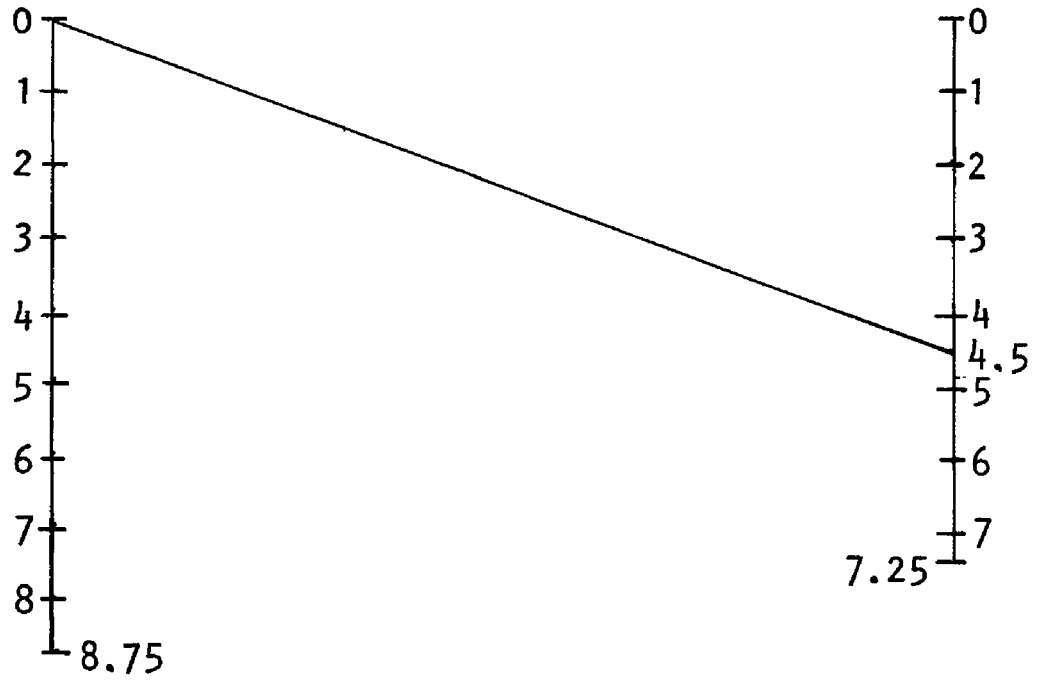
estuary --- has been considerably reduced. Remember by this time - it is only 1.7' at Three Rivers -- and possibly Quebec's tide has actually fallen from its maximum of 15.3' - to about a third of this hite.

Even tho the tide at Quebec - (4.5 hrs. after the hi tide at Quebec - and at h.t. at Three Rivers) is still higher than the hi at Three Rivers -- the tide (at Quebec) is still rapidly falling and now 100% of its flow will be downstream and will continue to do so - until it reaches its minimum hite of .8' -- in another 2.75 hrs.

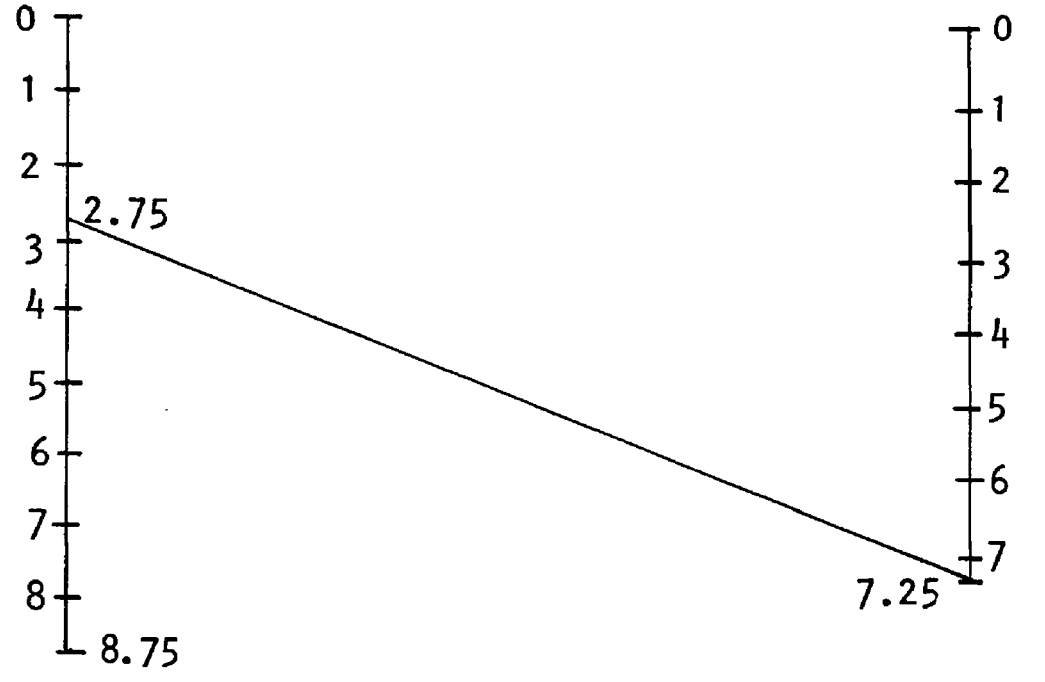
By now conditions have changed. It will take the hi tide at Three Rivers 8.75 hrs. (2015 at lo tide minus 1130 ht. = 0845 = 8 hrs. and 45 min. = 8.75 hrs.) before lo tide sets in --- whereas it only takes Quebec 7.25 hrs. -- or an hour and a half less.

But now our time scale dimensions have changed (don't get confused with hite). Instead of it taking only 4.5 hrs. (from l.t. to h.t.) as shown on the previous scale for Three Rivers -- it now takes almost twice as long -- or 8.5 hrs. - to get from hi to lo tide. Repeating -- 4.5 hrs. from lo to hi tide - -- 8.5 hrs. from hi to lo. But the time scale for Quebec - still remains at 7.25 hrs. - as shown on the previous scale --- because it is still heading toward lo tide at Quebec.

Three Rivers Quebec



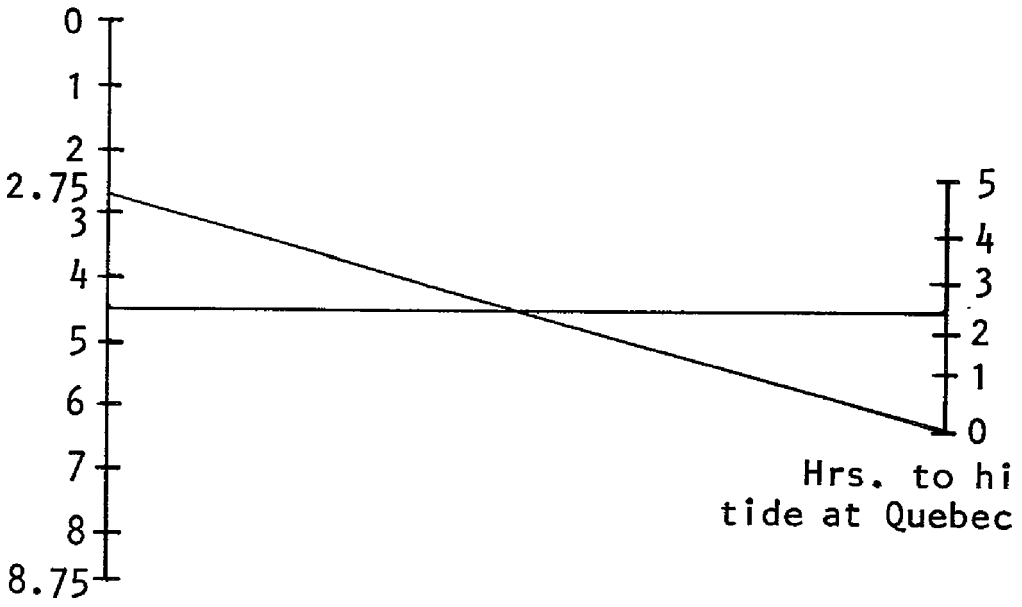
Above is shown the start of the time for the hi tide at Three Rivers -- to drop to lo tide in 8.75 hrs. -- (and only 7.25 hrs. at Quebec).



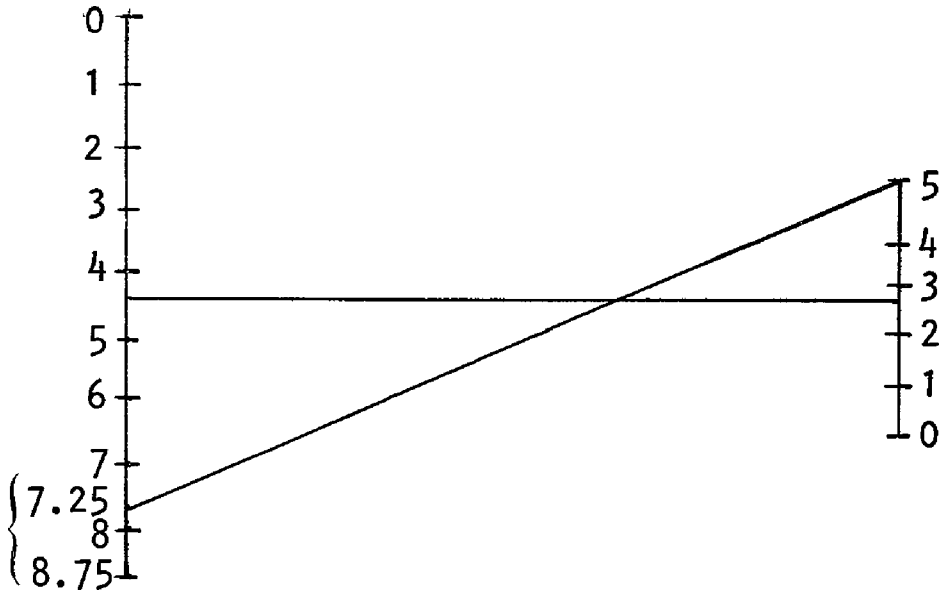
2.75 hrs. later - it is the minimum lo tide (.8') at Quebec.

As Quebec has reached it's minimum lo tide - as shown previously -- it will now be necessary to show a new scale on the right side (for Quebec) to show its 5 hrs. from lo to hi tide.

Hrs. to lo tide at Three Rivers



5 hrs. later - Quebec has reached hi tide. Three Rivers still has one hour to go before lo tide.



Before going further -- it would now be appropriate to show a summary of the tides -- for Jan. 9, 1974 at Quebec and Three Rivers.

Quebec Time	Hite	Time Between Tides	Three Rivers Time	Hite	Time Between Tides
1805	18.3		2250	4.7	
0210	.5	0805	0825		0935
0645	15.3	0435	1130	1.7	0305
1400	.8	0715	2015		0845
1900	18.7	0500	2345	5.1	0330
0305	.6	0805	0920		0935
0735	16.0	0430	1220		0300

0645 - 0210 = 0435

1220 - 0920 = 0300

Notice that it takes longer for the tide to change from <u>hi</u> to lo -- than it does to change from <u>lo</u> to hi -- at both cities (Quebec and Three Rivers). And -- it naturally takes longer to change from hi to lo -- when the tides are higher. For example -- from the above chart -- when the hi tide was 15.3' at Quebec -- it took 0715 (= 7 hrs. 15 min.) to change to lo tide. But when the next hi tide was 18.7' -- it took 0805 (= 8 hrs. 5 min.) - or 50 minutes longer. Nothing unusual about this -- is there? It seems logical -- that it would take longer for a greater depth - and consequently a greater amount of water - to leave the scene of the crime -- doesn't it?

And it also seems very logical -- that it would take the hi tide at Three Rivers -- being farther upstream - even tho its tide is not nearly as hi (as Quebecs) that it would take longer to dispose of its hi tide -- than those cities downstream. And

Time and Hite of the tides on Jan. 8, 1974 -- starting from the Atlantic Ocean -- then going southwesterly along the northerly side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence -- continuing southwesterly along the St. Lawrence River - beyond Quebec -- to Three Rivers. Three Rivers is near the outlet of Lake St. Peter - a wide part of the said St. Lawrence River. This said lake (Peter) - acts as a temporary storage basin for the normal river flow (remember - all 5 of the Great Lakes among other rivers, etc., spill into this (S.L. River) --- while the hi tides flow up - against the current -- thereby temporarily halting the normal river flow.

Station #	Lat. "	Long. "	Location	Hi #1 Tide Time	Hi #1 Tide Ht.	Lo #1 Tide Time	Lo #1 Tide Ht.	Hi #2 Tide Time	Hi #2 Tide Ht.	Lo #2 Tide Time	Lo #2 Tide Ht.
180	5216	5536	Battle Harbor	1732	5.3	2320	2.0	0537	5.9	1155	1.0
181	5200	5550	Chateau Bay	1802	3.9	2356	.3	0652	5.2	1256	1.1
183	5143	5625	Red Bay	1902	3.1	0120	.2	0800	4.2	1420	.9
185	5127	5623	Forteau Bay	2044	4.4	0258	.3	0934	5.8	1558	1.2
273	5128	5715	Bradore Bay	2105	5.0	0310	.3	0955	6.8	1715	1.5
275	5116	5812	Mistanoque Harbor	2132	5.2	0330	.3	1015	7.0	1700	1.5
277	5030	5928	Harrington	2140	5.6	0345	.4	1030	7.5	1645	1.6
279	5012	6001	Wapitagun Harbor	2155	5.3	0400	.5	1045	7.1	1700	1.7
281	5012	6114	Kegashka Bay	2220	4.7	0425	.1	1125	6.5	1725	1.4
283	5012	6150	Natashquan Harbor	2240	4.8	0455	.3	1130	6.7	1755	1.5
285	5014	6311	Betchewun Harbor	2349	4.9	0558	.0	1239	6.8	1858	1.2
287	5014	6336	Havre St. Pierre	0003	5.6	0617	.3	1253	7.5	1917	1.5
301	5018	6403	Mingan Harbor	0015	6.5	0625	.4	1305	8.4	1925	1.6
309	5012	6605	Moisie Bay	0123	7.9	0734	.9	1413	9.8	2034	2.1
311	5013	6624	Seven Islands	0134	8.3	0743	.3	1424	10.2	2043	1.5
313	4950	6700	Cawee Islands	0141	8.6	0752	1.0	1431	10.5	2052	2.2
315	4908	6629	Ste. Anne des Monts	0157	9.0	0804	1.0	1447	10.9	2104	2.2
317	4906	6645	Cap Chat	0157	9.8	0806	1.4	1447	11.7	2106	2.6
319	4920	6722	Pt. des Monts	0150	9 9	0801	1.2	1440	11.8	2101	2.4
321	4951	6732	Matane	0158	10.3	0807	1.3	1448	12.2	2107	2.5
323	4941	6802	Little Metis	0204	11.0	0813	1.5	1454	12.9	2113	2.7
325	4853	6839	Bersimis River	0225	11.8	0852	2.5	1440	15.2	2157	2.3
327	4831	6828	Father Pt.	0223	12 2	0831	2.5	1438	15.6	2136	2.3
329	4822	6844	Bic Harbor	0233	13.3	0846	2.5	1448	15.7	2151	2.3
331	4808	6943	Tadoussac, Sag. Riv.	0258	13.8	0906	1.9	1513	16.2	2211	1.7
333	4826	7103	Chicoutimi, Sag. Riv.	0317	14.2	1020	1.7	1532	17.6	2325	2.2
335	4752	6941	Brandypot Island	0309	15.1	0920	3.3	1524	18.5	2225	3.1
337	4739	7008	Murray Bay	0326	16.0	0938	3.4	1540	19.4	2243	3.2
339	4729	7001	Pt. Aux Orignaux	0358	15.3	1019	3.3	1613	18.7	2324	3.1
341	4726	7019	Ile auz Coudres	0435	16.8	1039	3.1	1650	20.2	0044	2.9
343	4708	7022	L' Islet	0528	15.6	1155	2.0	1743	19.0	0100	2.8
345	4705	7029	Beaujeu Channel	0535	16.2	1217	1.6	1750	19.6	0122	1.4
347	4702	7040	Gross Isle	0548	16.9	1241	1.1	1803	20.3	0146	.9
349	4656	7044	Berthier	0558	16.9	1252	1.1	1813	20.3	0157	.9
351	4652	7100	St. Laurent	0625	15.9	1330	1 3	1840	19.3	0235	1.1
353	4649	7111	Quebec	0645	15.3	1400	.8	1900	17.7	0305	.6
355	4643	7129	St. Nicholas	0720	14.9	1432		1935	18.3	0337	
357	4643	7128	St. Augustine Bar	0739	14.0	1453		1954	17.4	0358	
359	4637	7145	Ste. Croix	0816	14.0	1600		2031	17.4	0505	
361	4640	7151	Pt. Platon	0838	13.6	1611		2043	17.0	0516	
363	4636	7204	Grondines	0859	8.4	1718		2114	11.8	0623	
365	4633	7210	Cap a la Roche	0922	6.4	1748		2137	9.8	0653	
367	4631	7215	Batiscan	1017	4.0	1849		2232	7.4	0754	
369	4626	7221	Champlain	1053	3.5	1930		2308	6.9	0835	
371	4620	7233	Three Rivers	1130	1.7	2015		2345	5.1	0920	

-- if you thought this way -- you are absolutely correct -- and can congratulate yourself. In fact -- as you will notice from the above chart -- it takes 1.5 hrs. longer (at Three Rivers than at Quebec) at change from hi to lo - for each tide.

As was just mentioned --- it takes 1.5 hrs. longer for the hi tide upstreat to dissapate than it does downstream. But now a great paradox occurs. As per the above chart -- it takes 4.5 to 5 hrs. for the lo tide at Quebec - to change to hi tide. This is about 3 hrs. faster (lo to hi 4.5 to 5 hrs. vs hi to lo 7 to 8 hrs.).

But get this. At Three Rivers - it takes - as was mentioned - 1.5 hrs. longer to change from hi to lo -- than at Quebec ---- but of all things --- it (Three Rivers) changes from lo to hi --- 1.5 hrs. faster (than Quebec). In short 1.5 hrs. slower - from hi to lo --- to 1.5 hrs faster - from lo to hi -- (at Three Rivers vs Quebec).

But first let's seek the reasoning to the above by using an analogy. A power boat -- going upstream -- against the current --- at more than double the speed of this said current -- would take a shorter time ----- than the same boat drifting down-stream - without the motor power.

This now answers some of the mysteries of the ocean tides. Before going further - let's compare the tides on the St. Lawrence River to those of its nearby neighbor -- the Hudson River from New York City -- to Albany, N.Y.

Much can be learned by comparing the tides at the west side of New York City - on the estuary -- or wide part of the Hudson River -- which is close to the Atlantic Ocean --- vs - the tides at Albany, N.Y. about 150 miles upstream from N.Y.C.

As you will notice on the charts ahead -- the Hi Tide #1 happens on Jan. 1 - at 0100 (1:00 a.m.). The same tide does not arrive at Albany until 9 hrs. later (1012 = 10:12 a.m.).

For the time change from lo to hi tide (for both Hi #1 and Hi #2) for the month of January it averaged 6.257 hrs. (6 hrs. 15.4 min. = 615) for N.Y.C. --- but only averaged 5.647 hrs. (5 hrs. 38.8 min. = 539) for Albany --- taking an average 36 minutes longer for N.Y.C. But - now N.Y.C. lo tides are over a hour faster (6.795 - 5.647 = 1 hr. 9 min.) than Albany's.

Other than in rivers, etc., the time required to change from hi to lo -- or visa versa -- will be about equal -- on the average -- or about 1/4 of the time of a lunar day - of about 24 hrs. and 50 min. --- or 6 hrs. 12 min. (6.2 hrs.). If you compare the time changes with those of either Balboa or Cristobal -- at the Panama Canal -- shown herein -- you will see that the averages are about equal.

The more you study these charts -- the more rhythms you will discover.

In addition to the many, many rhythms that can be found --- there is an analogy to the tides going up the St. Lawrence River. For example --- a comparison of the time to go from lo to hi -- and hi to lo -- for New York vs Albany --- compared to Quebec (St. Lawrence River), Tadoussac and Three Rivers -- are as follows:

	Lo to Hi	Hi to Lo	Diff.
New York City	6.257 hrs.	6.276 hrs.	.019
Albany	5.647 hrs.	6.795 hrs.	.148
Tadoussac	5.866 hrs.	6.55	.684
Quebec	4.75	7.66	2.910
Three Rivers	3.334	9.167	5.833

Notice -- as N.Y.C. is closest to the ocean -- the time from lo to hi -- is only slightly less than - from hi to lo (6.257 to 6.276) -- or a difference of only .019 hr. Tadoussac -- altho much farther from the ocean than is Albany -- has a difference of (5.866 to 6.55) .684 hr. --- whereas Albany's difference is (5.647 to 6.795 =) 1.148 -- or over 1 hr.

The reason for this difference (Tadoussac and Albany) is because Tadoussac -- although a few hundred miles from the ocean -- it is close to the Gulf of St. Lawrence -- and on the wide part (over 15 miles wide) of the estuary of said river. On the other hand Albany is about 150 miles upstream -- on a comparatively very narrow river. But then Quebec and -- especially Three Rivers -- have a much greater difference than the others. ?Why? Let's list the reasons:

(1) Both the above (Que. & Three Rivers) are inside the comparatively narrow (compared to the estuary of the S.L.R.) part of the St. Lawrence River.

(2) The amount of water flow down the St. Lawrence is much greater -- remember - among other - things -- it is the overflow - for all 5 of the Great Lakes.

(3) This terrific drainage (S.L.R.) hampers the upflow of the incoming tide -- and thereby reduces the height of the ride upriver. The tide hite drops about 14' from Quebec to Three Rivers. But the reverse thing happens -- in the Hudson River --- in that the tide increases -- from N.Y.C. to Albany -- altho this said increase is only about .2' --- from about 5.6' at N.Y.C. -- to 5.8' at Albany.

To summarize this problem -- it usually takes a longer time - for the hi tide to change to lo tide -- farther up a river. The previously used analogy -- explains it better ------ if a power

boat goes upstream - at more than twice the velocity of the downflow --- it can get upstream faster - than if the power-boat were to drift downstream with the current - and no power.

Also the hite of the tide upstream can be higher -- as at Albany --- or as at Chicoutimi on the Saganay River (which drains into the S.L.R.) -- which was also previously discussed.

Again -- you may inquire --- what does all this have to do with the weather? The tides themselves -- if they drift - or flow --- in certain directions can change - and drastically effect the weather.

The tides going from the relatively warmer southern latitude -- as from the short distance from N.Y.C. -- and flows northerly up the Hudson - to Albany --- can have a moderately warming effect. Whereas - the tides moving southerly - from a more northerly latitude -- as from the Atlantic -- southerly (really southwesterly) - can bring colder weather to Quebec and vicinity.

Quebec -- really isn't too much farther north - then Albany --- but there's a lot of difference in the weather.

Like the tides flowing up - or down - the river ---- they all can effect the climate. But the ocean tides - are not as closely guided - and directed - as those of a river.

Some places in the world -- as discussed elsewhere -- the tides may move northerly -- or southerly --- or alternate in their directions.

An important consideration ---- and one in which much more research is to be done -- is in the charting of the air currents.

To our knowledge -- no records of the air currents --- relative to the Moon -- have been kept. This will - then -- require government agencies, etc. -- to make a study - of same. This can not be accomplished by any one person.

TIDES - NEW YORK CITY vs ALBANY

Ahead is a comparison of the tides - New York City vs Albany, N.Y. -- followed by a comparison of the tides at Cristobal on the Atlantic side of the Panama Canal vs Balboa, on the Pacific side.

Notice that there are 4 distinct and separate rhythms -- not only to these -- but virtually most every tide in the world. These tide predictions are for the period of Jan. 1, 1974 to Jan. 29, 1974. These dates were arbitrarily picked because the Full Moon and apogee (moon closest to earth) were both on Jan. 8, 1974.

You will notice on the Chart

(1) the date on the left side of the page,

(2) the heighth of each tide,

(3) the time of each tide,

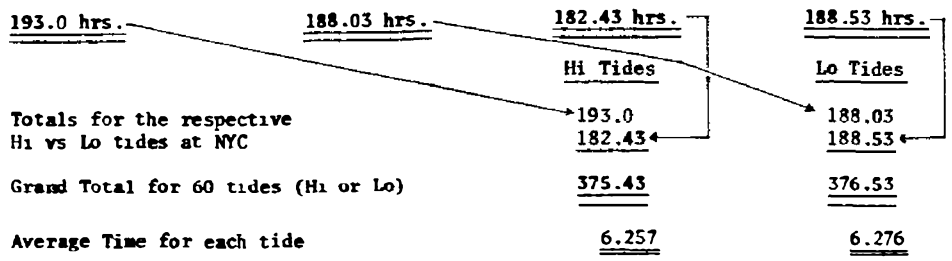
(4) the time between each tide. For example -- the time of the first hi tide -- arbitrarily called Hi #1 -- is at 0100 (1:00 a.m.) for N.Y.C.

(5) the difference in time in hours and minutes -- between the following two tides. On the first example (for N.Y.C.) -- the height of the first Hi tide of 3.8' was at 0100. On the next line below -- the following (LO) tide of .1' (1/10 of a ft.) was at 0658 (6:58 a.m.) --- or a difference of 558 (= 5 hrs and 58 min.) between Hi tide #1 -- and Lo tide #1 (arbitrarily called Lo#1). 0658-0100=0558. Get it?

Instead of putting these successive time differences in one column --- such as 558, 604, 612, 635, 646, 519, etc. -- one would not normally be aware of the beautiful rhythms that exist. In the first row -- Hi #1 to Lo #1 --- the time increases

New York City Tide Statistics for Jan. 1974

Date Jan. 1974	Hi Tide #1 Tide Time	Between Tides Time	Hite	Lo Tide #1 Tide Time	Between Tides Time	Hite	Hi Tide #2 Tide Time	Between Tides Time	Hite	Lo Tide #2 Tide Time	Between Tides Time	Hite
1	0100	642	3.8	0658	558	.6	1302	604	3.6	1914	612	.3
2	0149	635	4.0	0835	646	.6	1354	519	3.5	2035	641	.2
3	0247	612	4.2	0946	659	.4	1459	512	3.5	2145	646	.1
4	0345	609	4.4	1046	652	0	1621	535	3.5	2245	624	-.2
5	0503	618	4.7	1142	639	-.3	1731	549	3.7	2342	611	-.4
6	0603	621	5.1	1237	634	-.7	1833	556	4.0	0040	607	-.7
7	0656	616	5.4	1330	634	-1.0	1928	558	4.3	0136	608	-.9
8	0749	613	5.6	1421	632	-1.3	2021	600	4.6	0228	607	-1.1
9	0841	613	5.6	1509	628	-1.4	2115	606	4.7	0320	605	-1.1
10	0935	615	5.5	1557	622	-1.4	2209	612	4.8	0411	602	-1.0
11	1029	618	5.2	1643	614	-1.3	2304	621	4.8	0501	551	-.8
12	1124	623	4.9	1731	607	-1 0	2359	628	4.7	0557	558	-.4
13	1217	620	4.5	1823	606	-.7	0052	629	4.6	0658	606	-.1
14	1308	610	4.1	1922	614	- 3	0144	622	4.4	0807	623	.1
15	1403	556	3.8	2022	619	-.1	0236	614	4.3	0909	633	.2
16	1459	550	3.5	2122	623	0	0335	613	4.2	1009	634	.2
17	1559	550	3.3	2217	618	.1	0436	619	4.2	1100	624	.1
18	1702	602	3.3	2308	606	.1	0531	623	4.3	1150	629	0
19	1755	605	3.4	2355	600	0	0618	623	4.4	1237	619	-.2
20	1845	608	3.6	0043	558	-.1	0700	617	4.5	1322	622	-.3
21	1925	603	3.7	0128	603	-.2	0741	613	4.6	1404	623	-.5
22	2006	602	3.8	0210	604	-.2	0818	608	4.6	1443	625	-.5
23	2043	600	3.9	0248	605	-.3	0854	606	4.5	1518	624	-.5
24	2121	603	3.9	0323	602	-.2	0928	606	4.4	1550	622	-.5
25	2156	606	3.9	0356	600	-.2	1000	604	4.3	1619	619	-.4
26	2227	608	3.9	0424	557	-.1	1028	604	4.1	1643	615	-.2
27	2300	617	4.0	0453	553	.1	1101	608	3.9	1704	603	-.1
28	2336	632	4.0	0528	552	.2	1141	613	3.8	1737	596	0
30	0021	644	4.1	0618	557	.4	1229	611	3.6	1823	554	.1
31	0111	648	4.2	0751	640	.5	1326	535	3.5	1934	608	.2
Totals	193.0 hrs.			188.03 hrs.			182.43 hrs.			188.53 hrs.		



Notice that NYC lo tides take only .019 hrs. -- or 1.14 minutes -- longer than the hi tides. Next -- look at the chart for Albany - and notice the difference.

Albany, N.Y. Tide Statistics for Jan. 1974

Date Jan. 1974	Hi Tide #1 Tide Time	Between Tides Time	Hite	Lo Tide #1 Tide Time	Between Tides Time	Hite	Hi Tide #2 Tide Time	Between Tides Time	Hite	Lo Tide #2 Tide Time	Between Tides Time	Hite
1	1012	533	4.7	1718	706	.6	2220	502	4.2	0531	711	0
2	1112	541	4.8	1813	703	.5	2321	506	4.0	0623	702	0
3	1209	546	5.0	1913	704	.4	0027	514	3.9	0718	651	-.1
4	1308	550	5.2	2009	701	.1	0130	521	3.9	0811	641	-.2
5	1407	556	5.4	2104	657	-.1	0231	527	4.0	0904	633	-.3
6	1459	555	5.6	2156	657	-.4	0328	532	4.2	0957	629	-.4
7	1552	555	5.7	2245	653	-.6	0422	537	4.4	1050	628	-.5
8	1643	553	5.8	2335	652	-.7	0514	539	4.5	1141	627	-.5
9	1732	551	5.8	0024	652	-.8	0605	541	4.7	1232	627	-.5
10	1821	549	5.7	0111	650	-.8	0656	545	4.8	1325	629	-.4
11	1907	542	5.4	0200	653	-.8	0746	546	4.9	1418	632	-.3
12	1958	540	5.1	0249	651	-.7	0839	550	5.0	1514	635	-.1
13	2051	537	4.8	0340	649	-.5	0934	554	5.0	1612	638	0
14	2146	534	4.4	0432	646	-.3	1030	558	5.0	1708	638	.1
15	2242	534	4.1	0525	643	-.2	1126	601	5.1	1805	639	.1
16	2342	537	3.9	0620	638	-1	1221	601	5.1	1903	642	0
18	0042	539	3.8	0713	631	0	1317	604	5.2	1956	639	-.1
19	0138	542	3.8	0806	628	0	1409	603	5.2	2048	639	-.2
20	0231	543	3.8	0857	626	0	1459	602	5.3	2137	638	-.3
21	0321	544	3.9	0945	624	0	1544	559	5.3	2224	640	-.3
22	0407	543	3.9	1032	625	0	1626	554	5.3	2308	642	-.4
23	0449	541	4.1	1116	627	.1	1705	549	5.3	2350	645	-.4
24	0528	538	4.2	1159	631	.2	1743	544	5.2	0031	648	-.3
25	0606	535	4.3	1243	637	.3	1819	536	5.1	0111	652	-.3
26	0642	531	4.5	1326	644	.4	1851	525	5.0	0151	700	-.2
27	0720	529	4.6	1410	650	.5	1927	517	4.9	0232	705	-.1
28	0800	528	4.8	1500	700	.6	2005	505	4.7	0314	709	0
29	0845	531	4.9	1551	706	.7	2050	459	4.5	0401	711	0
30	0937	536	5.0	1647	710	.7	2143	456	4.3	0455	712	.1
31	1033	538	5.1	1747	714	.6	2248	501	4.1	0551	703	.1
Totals	171.02 hrs.			204.97 hrs.			167.8 hrs.			202.75 hrs.		

	Hi Tides	Lo Tides
Totals for the respective Hi vs Lo tides for Albany	171.02	204.97
	167.8	202.75
Grand Total for 60 tides (Hi or Lo)	333.82	407.72
Average Time for each tide	5.647	6.795
		5.657
Difference in ave. time between hi and lo		1.148

Again notice that it takes over an hour longer to create the lo tides at Albany. Elsewhere (in this book) you will see that it takes as much as - and over - 3 hrs. longer for the lo's at Three Rivers (in St. Lawrence River) - compared to Albany.

from 558, 646 --- where it next reaches its maximum at 659. Then the sequence varies and it starts reversing -- from 659 -- (of Hi #1 to Lo #1) -- to 606. Again it starts reversing itself -- going upward again. This is almost a continuous and everlasting pattern.

This is only a small part of these patterns. You can become intrigued - with the fascination of it all.

Although the patterns -- as you will see -- when examining the charts behind - oscillate - back and forth - back and forth. You may wonder why the daily time differences between the tide changes are not constant. For example -- in the first column showing the time between Hi tide #1 and Lo #1 -- under New York City - the difference in time increases from 558 to 646 - a difference of 48 minutes (6 hrs. 46 min. - 5 hrs. 58 min = 48 min.). Continuing --- below - in the same column -- the following tide change is from 646 to 659 - an increase of only 13 minutes. But then - (still in the same column) - you will notice that the time difference starts diminishing for the next 10 days - from 659 to 606 - or a total of only 53 minutes - for this said 10 days -- averaging only 5.3 minutes per day.

The reason for this apparent inconsistency is because of all the variables that exist.

For example -- the average perigee (closest) distance of the Moon is about 225,757 miles ---- but this perigee distance gradually changes from about 221,463 to 230,051 --- and then reverses. The total perigee difference over several years is about 8,588 miles.

The average apogee (farthest) distance is about 251,977 -- but is in the perigee distance -- this too varies - gradually - from about 251,244 to 252,710 miles - or only about 1,435 miles -- compared to 8,588 difference at perigee -- as mentioned above. This means that the perigee distance varies about 6x more than apogee.

Cristobal (lat. 9° 21' --- long. 79° 55') is on the so-called Caribbean Sea -- a part of the Atlantic Ocean -- which is on the north side of the isthmus of Panama and the Panama Canal -- as the isthmus - (from the Greek - meaning a connecting strip of land) runs from west to east at this point. Balboa (lat. 8°57' --- long. 79°34') is on the south -- or Pacific Ocean side - of the Panama Canal.

Let us now consider the tides at Cristobal (Atlantic side -- think of Christopher Columbus sailing the Atlantic) and Balboa on the Pacific side (Balboa -- the discoverer of the Pacific) --- at a distance of only about 40 miles apart.

Remember -- the oft herein mentioned -- established theory -- of -- "Two simultaneous hi tides -- or bulges -- on opposite sides of the Earth". To again show the ridiculousness of this "theory" -- we have prepared a chart showing the comparisons of the time of the tides, the time for tide changes, the tide heights, etc. --- for each side of the Panama Canal -- for the period from Jan. 2 to Jan. 29, 1974 - shown on page 68 - ahead.

On the left hand column of this chart - you will notice the letters "C" and "B" - which stand s for Cristobal and Balboa. Below these letters (C and B) is the abbreviation -- "Diff." - for difference --- for the following 3 things.

(1) In the 2nd column - from the left (to the right) --- is the Time - of Hi Tide #1 -- at both cities. For example --- Hi Tide #1 -- for C (Cristobal) was at 0718 (18 min. after 7 a.m.) ----- and the same hi tide did not occur at Balboa (Pacific side) -- until 0915 --- or 157 (= 0915 - 0718 = 0157) -- or 1 hr. and 57 min. later -- as shown on the 3rd line. Notice that Cristobals tides occur before those at Balboa. For Jan. 2 -- Cristobal's 4 respective tides are ahead of Balboa's - as you can see on the chart -- by the following time:

Hi#1	Lo#1	Hi#2	Lo#2
157	101	314	416

Caribbean Sea
(part of Atlantic Ocean)
CRISTOBAL
PANAMA CANAL
BALBOA
Costa Rica
Panama
Gulf of Panama
Panama
Colombia
Pacific Ocean

For Hi #1 Tide -- building up to a maximum time difference on Jan. 8th -- for this 28-day period -- as shown on the charts

352 614 409 600

and then reaching a minimum time that Cristobal's Hi #1 Tide happened was before Balboa's -- on Jan. 26th -- 18 days later.

19 101 145 102

Notice that Cristobal's #1 Hi reduces from the above 352 -- to only 19 minutes earlier -- on Jan. 26th.

Notice particularly -- the almost consistant - gradual decrease - or increase -- in the time difference between these respective tides - on these 2 ports divided by only a mere strip of land -- less than 40 miles apart ---- but a distance of about half the Earth's circumference -- as the tides must intercommunicate with one another ---- down the entire west coast of South America -- from Balboa -- and up along the east coast of South America --- then westerly along the north coast of S.A. -- and the isthmus of Panama.

As is shown elsewhere -- the entire world tides are interconnected -- and interrelated --- so isn't it most amazing - how these tides function. What is more amazing is that man -- as usual -- has been brainwashed - into accepting theories -- without ever checking their authenticity. (2 tides on opposites of the world, etc.).

To get a more comprehensive and accurate comparison -- the charts should have been carried on for one year - or more. This (one-year chart) is only necessary -- if one were to do extensive research. However -- for the purpose of this book -- you can get an idea of the many rhythms.

Comparison of Tides of Cristobal (C) and Balboa (B) on the Canal Zone

1974 Jan 2	Hi #1 Tide			Lo #1 Tide			Hi # 2 Tide			Lo #2 Tide		
		Tide Change			Tide Change			Tide Change			Tide Change	
	Time	Time	Hite	Time	Time	Hite	Time	Time	Hite	Time	Time	Hite
C	0718	734	1.1	1442	724	.2	1833	351	.3	0008	535	-.1
B	0915	550	12.5	1543	628	3.6	2147	604	13.6	0429	637	3.3
Diff.	157	144	11.4	101	56	-3.4	314	313	12.3	416	102	3.4
C 3	0754	746	1.2	1537	743	.0	1932	355	.2	0034	502	-.1
B	1021	557	12.3	1642	621	3.8	2252	610	13.6	0526	634	3.0
Diff.	227	149	11.1	105	122	-3.8	320	215	13.4	452	132	3.1
C 4	0832	758	1.4	1633	801	-.1	2034	401	.1	0108	434	-.1
B	1135	609	12.5	1749	614	3.6	0001	612	13.9	0632	631	2.4
Diff.	303	149	11.1	116	147	-3.7	327	211	12.8	524	157	2.5
C 5	0915	807	1.4	1725	810	-.1	2144	419	.1	0150	406	-.1
B	1245	613	13.2	1858	613	3.0	0106	608	14.7	0738	632	1.4
Diff.	330	154	11.8	133	157	-3.1	322	149	14.6	548	226	1.5
C 6	1003	813	1.5	1819	816	-.2	2304	445	.1	0236	332	-.1
B	1346	608	14.2	2004	618	2.0	0202	558	15.5	0836	634	.2
Diff.	343	205	12.7	145	158	-2.2	258	113	15.4	600	302	.3
C 7	1052	816	1.5	1906	814	-.3	0031	525	.1	0338	307	0
B	1441	605	15.3	2100	619	.8	0258	558	16.4	0929	631	.1
Diff.	349	211	13.8	154	155	-1.1	227	33	16.3	551	324	-.1
C 8	1145	807	1.4	1954	809	-.3	0154	600	.2	0457	303	.1
B	1537	608	16.3	2153	616	-.3	0353	600	17.0	1016	623	-1.9
Diff.	352	159	14.9	159	153	0	159	00	16.8	519	320	-2.0
C 9	1241	744	1.3	2037	756	-.3	0303	626	.4	0633	330	1.2
B	1630	614	17.1	2241	609	-1.1	0448	607	17.4	1102	614	-2.3
Diff.	349	130	15.3	204	147	-.8	145	-19	17.0	429	244	-2.5
C 10	1340	707	1.2	2120	740	-.3	0355	635	.5	0822	427	.3
B	1722	620	17.6	2328	606	-1.5	0540	612	17.5	1149	609	-2.3
Diff	342	47	16.4	208	134	-1.2	145	-23	17.0	327	142	2 6

Comparison of Tides of Cristobal (C) and Balboa (B) on the Canal Zone (Continued)

C	11	1442	620	1.0	2159	717	-.3	0444	645	.7	1005	521	.2
B		1810	621	17.7	0015	605	-1.3	0631	616	17.2	1236	605	-1.7
		323	-1	16.6	216	112	+1.0	147	-29	16.5	231	44	1.9
C	12	1544	539	.8	2234	650	-.3	0532	658	.9	1131	559	.2
B		1900	624	17.4	0105	605	-.8	0718	613	16.4	1324	606	-.7
		316	-45	16.6	231	45	-.5	146	-45	15.5	153	7	.9
C	13	1648	517	.7	2313	625	-.2	0615	702	1.1	1250	635	.1
B		1947	623	16.7	0157	610	.1	0809	612	15.4	1414	605	.5
		259	-106	16.0	244	15	-.3	154	-50	14.3	124	30	-.4
C	14	1751	501	.5	2348	557	-.2	0658	710	1.2	1400	702	.0
B		2034	620	15.7	0251	617	1.1	0901	610	14.1	1507	606	1.8
		243	-121	15.2	303	-20	-1.3	203	-100	12.9	107	56	-1.8
C	15	1854	454	.4	0020	526	-.1	0741	721	1.2	1502	721	-.1
B		2127	620	14.5	0348	621	2.0	1000	612	13.0	1605	605	2.9
		233	-126	14.1	328	-55	-2.1	219	-109	11.8	103	116	-3.0
C	16	1954	452	.3	0048	454	-.1	0820	732	1.3	1604	744	-.1
B		2225	620	13.5	0448	623	2.8	1102	621	12.2	1706	557	3.7
		231	-128	13.2	400	-129	-2.9	249	-111	10.9	102	147	-3.8
C	17	2054	450	.2	0113	419	.0	0900	747	1.2	1703	803	-.1
B		2334	628	12.9	0553	619	3.2	1221	628	11.9	1811	550	4.2
		216	-118	12.7	440	-200	-3.2	321	-119	10.7	108	213	-4.3
C	18	2154	451	.1	0135	341	.0	0948	805	1.2	1805	825	-.1
B		0041	630	12.7	0656	615	3.1	1325	629	12.1	1916	551	4.1
		247	-139	12.6	521	-234	-3.1	345	-136	10.9	111	234	-4.2
C	19	2310	515	.1	0140	230	.0	1018	833	1.2	1901	843	-.1
B		0135	619	12.8	0756	621	2.7	1415	619	12.6	2015	600	3.6
		225	-104	12.7	614	-351	-2.7	357	-219	11.4	114	243	-3.7

Comparison of Tides of Cristobal (C) and Balboa (B) on the Canal Zone (Continued)

C	21							1056		1.1	1949	858	-.1
B		0223	608	13.2	0844	621	2.1	1458	614	13.1	2101	603	2.9
-								402		12.0	152	250	-3.0
C	22							1135		1.0	2134	859	-.1
B		0308	607	13.6	0926	618	1.4	1540	614	13.7	2142	602	2.2
								405		12.7	108	257	-2.3
C	23							1210		1.0	2106	856	-.1
B		0348	606	13.9	1004	616	.7	1619	615	14.3	2219	600	1.5
								409		13.3	113	256	-1.6
C	24							1249		.9	2131	842	-.1
B		0425	606	14.3	1038	613	.3	1654	616	14.7	2254	600	1.1
								405		13.8	123	242	-1.2
C	25							1331		.8	2146	815	-.1
B		0501	607	14.5	1112	611	.1	1727	615	15.0	2329	602	.8
								356		14.2	143	-213	- .9
C	26	0516	730	.4	0806	250	.3	1423	617	.7	2157	734	.0
B		0535	606	14.6	1145	610	.2	1759	614	15.1	0004	605	.8
		19	124	14.2	339	320	.1	336	-3	14.4	207	-129	-.8
C	27	0502	705	.5	1007	505	.3	1515	518	.5	2208	653	.0
B		0610	606	14.5	1219	609	.5	1831	612	15.1	0041	610	1.0
		108	59	14.0	212	104	-.2	316	54	14.6	233	-43	-1.0
C	28	0517	709	.7	1129	612	.3	1605	436	.4	2221	616	.0
		0644	603	14.2	1255	611	1.0	1904	609	14.9	0118	614	1.3
		127	106	13.5	126	-1	-.7	259	133	14.5	257	-2	-1.3
C	29	0539	718	.8	1232	653	.1	1657	425	.3	2239	542	-.1
B		0717	559	13.8	1332	615	1.6	1937	605	14.6	0201	624	1.8
		238	119	13.0	100	-38	-1.5	240	140	14.3	322	42	-1.9

C = Cristobal
B = Balboa

(2) In column 3 is another column --- "Tide Change Time" -- which shows the time for the tide to change from the previous (Lo #2) tide -- to the next following (Hi #1) hi -- at Cristobal -- which was 734 (7 hrs. 34 min.). On the next line below -- also in the same column (#3) --- it gives the same information - for the tide change at Balboa --- or 550.

Directly below this 550 - also in this same column (#3) -- on line 3 -- it gives the "difference" - in the "Tide Change Time" between Cristobal (734) --- and Balboa (550) --- or 734 - 550 = 144 = 1 hr. 44 min.

So as not to get confused ---- notice the C's (Cristobal's) Hi #1 tide was 157 before B's (as shown in column #1). But the differences of the time between the tide changes (from Lo #2 - on Jan. 1 - not shown -- and Hi #1 - on Jan. 2) at each Cristobal and Balboa, respectively was 144. So we have 2 differences here - 157 -- or that Cristobal's Hi #1 Tide was 157 before Balboa's. Also it took 144 longer -- for Cristobal's "Tide Change" than Balboa's (734 - 550 = 144) tide change.

Notice that the difference in the tide change time at Cristobal vs Balboa -- on Jan. 2 is as shown below -- reaching a maximum and minimum time - also as shown below.

Tide Change Time

	Hi #1	Lo #1	Hi #2	Lo #2
Jan. 2	144	56	313	102
max.	211	320	313	324
min.	-1	-1	-3	-2

(3) In the next column (#4) it shows the respective hites of the tides -- at the 2 locations. On the 3rd line again - is the Diff. (difference) between the hites (heights) of the two tides -- or 11.4 --- for Jan. 2 -- for Hi Tide #1.

There are so many rhythms - on these charts -- that it is virtually impossible to recognize -- so further on you will see some new charts.

You will be able to notice several rhythms between the 2 cities -- on opposite sides of this canal.

To make it easier to observe the many rhythms -- another chart -- following this -- was prepared -- in which it shows 7 different rhythms -- for each of the 4 different tides -- Hi #1, Lo #1, Hi #2, and Lo #2 -- totaling 28 different ones (7 x 4 = 28).

It is also possible -- you may discover many other rhythms.

From the previous charts as was mentioned there are 4 more charts prepared ahead one for each tide (Hi #1, Lo #1, Hi #2, Lo #2) - with the explanation of the separate columns below.

(1) Hours and minutes that tides occur at Cristobal -- before they occur at Balboa - from Jan. 2 to Jan. 29, 1974

(2) The time between 2 tides - lo to hi - or hi to lo - at Cristobal

(3) The same as (2) above -- for Balboa

(4) The difference between (2) minus (3)

(5) Hite of tide at Cristobal

(6) Hite of tide at Balboa

(7) Difference - from (5) to (6)

Hi Tide #1 -- Cristobal vs Balboa

1974 Jan.	Time of Tide at Cristobal Before Balboa (1)	Time Between Tides at Cristobal (2)	Balboa (3)	Difference (4)	Ht of Tides at Cristobal (5)	Balboa (6)	Difference (7)
2	157	734	550	144	1.1	12.5	11.4
3	227	746	557	147	1.2	12.3	11.1
4	303	758	609	149	1.4	12.5	11.1
5	330	807	613	154	1.4	13.2	11.8
6	343	813	608	205	1.5	14.2	12.7
7	349	816	605	211	1.5	15.3	13.8
8	352	807	608	159	1.4	16.3	14.9
9	349	744	614	130	1.3	17.1	15.8
10	342	707	620	47	1.2	17.6	16.4
11	328	620	621	-1	1.0	17.7	16.6
12	316	539	624	-45	.8	17.4	16.6
13	259	517	623	-106	.7	16.7	16.0
14	243	501	620	-121	.5	15.7	15.2
15	233	454	620	-126	.4	14.5	14.1
16	231	452	620	-128	.3	13.5	13.2
17	240	450	628	-138	.2	12.9	12.7
18	247	451	630	-139	.1	12.7	12.6
19	225	515	619	-104	.1	12.8	12.7
21	-	-	608	-		13.2	
22	-		607			13.6	
23	-		606			13.9	
24	-		606			14.3	
25	-		607			14.5	
26	19	707	606	101	.4	14.6	14.2
27	108	705	606	59	.5	14.5	14.0
28	127	709	603	106	.7	14.2	13.5
29	238	718	559	119	.8	13.8	13.0

Lo Tide #1 -- Cristobal vs Balboa

1974 Jan.	Time of Tide at Cristobal Before Balboa (1)	Time Between Tides at Cristobal (2)	Time Between Tides at Balboa (3)	Time Between Tides at Difference (4)	Ht of Tides at Cristobal (5)	Ht of Tides at Balboa (6)	Ht of Tides at Difference (7)
2	101	724	628	56	.2	3.6	-3.4
3	105	743	621	122	0	3.8	-3.8
4	116	801	614	147	-.1	3.6	-3.7
5	133	810	613	157	-.1	3.0	-3.1
6	145	816	618	158	-.2	2.0	-2.2
7	154	814	619	155	-.3	.8	-1.1
8	159	809	616	153	-.3	-.3	0
9	204	756	609	147	-.3	-1.1	.8
10	208	740	606	134	-.3	-1.5	1.2
11	216	717	605	112	-.3	-1.3	1.0
12	231	650	605	45	-.3	-.8	.5
13	244	625	610	15	-.2	.1	-.3
14	303	557	617	-20	-.2	1.1	-1.3
15	328	526	621	-55	-.1	2.0	-2.1
16	400	454	623	-129	-.1	2.8	-2.9
17	440	419	619	-200	0	3.2	-3.2
18	521	341	615	-234	0	3.1	-3.1
19	614	230	621	-351	0	2.7	-2.7
21	-	-	621	-		2.1	
22	-	-	618			1.4	
23	-	-	616			.7	
24	-	-	613			.3	
25	-	-	611			.1	
26	339	250	610	-320	.3	.2	.1
27	212	505	609	-104	.3	.5	-.2
28	126	612	611	1	.3	1.0	-.7
29	100	653	615	38	.1	1.6	-1.5

Hi Tide #2 -- Cristobal vs Balboa

1974 Jan.	Time of Tide at Cristobal Before Balboa (1)	Time Between Tides at Cristobal (2)	Time Between Tides at Balboa (3)	Time Between Tides at Difference (4)	Ht of Tides at Cristobal (5)	Ht of Tides at Balboa (6)	Ht of Tides at Difference (7)
2	314	351	604	313	.3	13.6	13.3
3	320	355	610	215	.2	13.6	13.4
4	327	401	612	211	.1	13.9	13.8
5	322	419	608	149	.1	14.7	14.6
6	258	445	558	113	.1	15.5	15.4
7	227	525	558	33	.1	16.4	16.3
8	159	600	600	0	.2	17.0	16.8
9	145	623	707	-19	.4	17.4	17.0
10	145	635	612	-23	.5	17.5	17.0
11	147	645	616	-29	.7	17.2	16.5
12	146	658	613	-45	.9	16.4	15.5
13	154	702	612	-50	1.1	15.4	14.3
14	203	710	610	-100	1.2	14.1	12.9
15	219	721	612	-109	1.2	13.0	11.8
16	249	732	621	-111	1.3	12.2	10.9
17	321	747	628	-119	1.2	11.9	10.7
18	345	805	629	-136	1.2	12.1	10.9
19	357	838	619	-219	1.2	12.6	11.4
21	402	-	614	-	1.1	13.1	12.0
22	405	-	614	-	1.0	13.7	12.7
23	409	-	615	-	1.0	14.3	13.3
24	405	-	616	-	.9	14.7	13.8
25	356	-	615	-	.8	15.0	14.2
26	336	617	614	-3	.7	15.1	14.4
27	316	518	612	54	.5	15.1	14.6
28	259	436	609	133	.4	14.9	14.5
29	240	425	605	140	.3	14.6	14.3

Lo Tide #2 -- Cristobal vs Balboa

1974 Jan.	Time of Tide at Cristobal Before Balboa (1)	Time Between Tides at Cristobal (2)	Time Between Tides at Balboa (3)	Time Between Tides at Difference (4)	Ht of Tides at Cristobal (5)	Ht of Tides at Balboa (6)	Ht of Tides at Difference (7)
2	416	535	637	102	-.1	3.3	-3.4
3	452	502	634	132	-.1	3.0	-3.1
4	524	434	631	157	-.1	2.4	-2.5
5	548	406	632	226	-.1	1.4	-1.5
6	600	332	634	302	-.1	.2	-.3
7	551	307	631	324	0	.1	-.1
8	519	303	623	320	.1	-1.9	2.0
9	429	330	614	244	.2	-2.3	2.5
10	327	427	609	142	.3	-2.3	2.6
11	231	521	605	44	.2	-1.7	1.9
12	153	559	606	7	.2	-.7	.9
13	124	635	600	-35	.1	.5	-.4
14	107	702	606	-56	0	1.8	-1.8
15	103	721	605	-116	-.1	2.9	-3.0
16	102	744	557	-147	-.1	3.7	-3.8
17	108	803	550	-213	-.1	4.2	-4.3
18	111	825	551	-234	-.1	4.1	-4.2
19	114	843	600	-243	-.1	3.6	-3.7
21	112	853	603	-250	-.1	2.9	-3.0
22	108	859	602	-257	-.1	2.2	-2.3
23	113	856	600	-256	-.1	1.5	-1.6
24	123	842	600	-242	-.1	1.1	-1.2
25	143	815	602	-213	-.1	.8	-.9
26	207	734	605	-129	0	.8	-.8
27	233	653	610	-43	0	1.0	-1.0
28	257	616	614	-2	0	1.3	-1.3
29	322	542	624	42	-.1	1.8	-1.9

Following is another chart showing the time of and hite of the 4 respective tides -- for the day of the Full and New Moon phases --- for the entire year of 1974.

Notice that the time for the Hi #1 --- and Hi #2 tides is around 1600 hundred (for Hi #1) --- and about 0400 hundred for Hi 2) --- for each Full Moon ---- and just the reverse -- for the New Moon phases.

The time -- therefore -- alternates from about 1600 and 0400. We could have neglected the Hi #1 and Hi #2 tides -- and then it could have been shown that the time of one hi tide at around 1600 for each the Full and New Moon phases -- -- in the first column -- and around 0400 - for both the phases (Full and New) -- in the 2nd column. Had we done this -- the times of these tides for the Full and New Moon would have been more close. As it is -- for Full Moon -- the time of the first hi tide is about 1600 -- or 4 p.m. --- and the following hi tide is at 0400 -- the following morning.

But the 1st hi tide -- at New Moon is at 0400 (4 a.m.) -- on the day of the New Moon -- and the 2nd hi tide -- in the afternoon of the same day.

Balboa and Cristobal
Tides During Full and New Moons

1974 Day		Hi Tide #1		Lo Tide #1		Hi Tide #2		Lo Tide #2	
		Time	Hite	Time	Hite	Time	Hite	Time	Hite
Balboa									
1/8	F	1527	16.3	2153	-.3	0355	17.0	1016	-1.9
1/23	N	0425	14.3	1038	.3	1654	14.7	2254	1.1
2/6	F	1521	16.0	2138	-.8	0342	16.5	1001	-2.0
2/22	N	0436	14.5	1047	-.2	1657	15.1	2306	-.1
3/8	F	1553	16.8	2207	-1.9	0417	16.7	1025	-2.2
3/23	N	0406	14.6	1019	.0	1622	15.5	2238	-.5
4/6	F	1532	16.6	2148	-1.3	0356	16.2	1004	-1.0
4/22	N	0414	15.3	1027	.3	1627	16.3	2250	-.9
5/6	F	1551	16.3	2209	-.5	0421	15.6	1023	.6
5/21	N	0348	15.6	1004	.8	1601	16.7	2228	-.8
6/4	F	1527	15.5	2148	.7	0401	15.0	1003	1.9
6/20	N	0418	16.5	1031	.2	1635	17.3	2256	-1.3
7/4	F	1553	14.9	2208	1.2	0425	14.8	1025	2.3
7/19	N	0401	16.9	1015	-.3	1619	17.5	2239	-1.6
8/3	F	1611	14.8	2222	1.0	0438	15.1	1041	1.7
8/17	N	0342	17.3	0959	-.8	1604	17.7	2220	-1.7
9/1	F	1545	14.8	2156	1.2	0405	15.4	1014	1.3
9/16	N	0410	18.2	1025	-1.7	1635	17.8	2242	-1.5
10/1	F	1550	15.3	2203	1.2	0403	16.0	1021	.6
10/15	N	0345	17.9	0994	-1.2	1615	17.4	2222	-.5
10/31	F	1556	15.6	2211	1.3	0406	16.5	1031	.1
11/4	N	0411	17.0	1028	-.5	1643	16.4	2243	.8
11/29	F	1529	15.4	2146	1.5	0340	16.4	1009	-.1
12/13	N	0354	15.8	1011	.2	1627	15.5	2227	1.4
12/29	F	1557	15.9	2211	.4	0411	16.6	1034	-1.2
Cristobal									
1/8	F	1145	1.4	1954	-.3	0154	.2	0457	.1
1/23	N					1210	1.0	2106	-.1
2/6	F	1126	1.2	1903	-.2	0101	.3	0529	.1
2/22	N	0239	.4	0730	.2	1333	.5	2022	.1
3/8	F	1223	.6	1846	-.1	0121	.7	0750	.0
3/23	N	0048	.6	0818	.0	1354	.3	1815	.2
4/6	F	1235	.3	1733	.0	0042	.9	0818	-.2
4/22	N	2356	.9	0823	-.2				
5/6	F					0009	1.1	0830	-.3
5/21	N	0007	1.3	0850	-.4				
6/4	F					0024	1.2	0913	-.4
6/20	N	0033	1.4	0852	-.4				
7/4	F					0033	1.1	0931	-.2
7/19	N	0011	1.3	0804	-.3	1415	.3	1757	.2
8/3	F					0039	.8	0914	.0
8/17	N	2355	1.0	0707	-.1	1320	.6	1841	.2
9/1	F	1330	.4	1749	.3	0027	.7	0737	.2
9/11	N	0107	.6	0648	.1	1336	1.0	2043	.0
10/1	F	1232	.8	2022	.2	0212	.4	0519	.3
10/15	N	0135	.4	0531	.2	1300	1.3	2054	-.1
10/31	F	1218	1.2	2109	-.1				
11/14	N					1227	1.4	2056	-.2
11/29	F	1144	1.4	2037	-.2				
12/13	N					1200	1.4	2044	-.2
12/29	F	1204	1.4	2033	-.3				

Following ahead are 2 separate charts -- one for Balboa - and one for Cristobal -- showing the "Moontimes" --- at the local time at the Panama Canal -- (on the 75° longitude) -- when the Moon passed directly overhead ---- during both the Full Moon - and New Moon phases. Also shown -- is the time of the 2 hi tides (Hi #1 and #2) for each port (Balboa and Cristobal).

Notice that the Hi #2 tide at Balboa - occurs from about 3 to 4 hrs. after the Moon has passed directly overhead ---- no matter as to whether it is New or Full Moon.

But Hi #1 tide will come directly beneath the Moon in another 8 or 9 hrs. later. Then again it will again be hi tide -- in another 3 or 4 hrs.

This may be somewhat difficult to understand at first. This does not mean that there was another hi tide on the opposite side of the EArth -- as per the "theory". In fact there could be simultaneous hi's and lo's -- on the opposite side of the Earth. Don't forget -- it sometimes happens (but not usually) that there can be a hi tide at Cristobal -- while it is lo tide at Balboa -- or visa versa.

What this does mean -- is that the Moon has used its "power" -- to keep the tide at Balboa oscillating (at this moment -- we are only interested in the hi tide at Balboa). So in about 12 or 13 hrs. (more or less) after Balboa's hi tide -- another hi tide occurs.

The "theory" - of 2 opposite hi tides on the opposite sides of the Earth -- one facing the Moon -- and the other (hi) on the side opposite the Moon ----- also states -- that the tide on the side facing the Moon - will be higher --- as that side of the Earth - is closer to the Moon. And as oft times mentioned herein -- the said "theory" also states - that the force of the Moon - on the tides acts simultaneously -- on the opposite sides -- pulling in opposite directions.

If this were so -- (forces simultaneously pulling the tides on opposite sides of the Earth) --- then gavity itself -- could not possibly work.

Comparative Hite of Hi Tides at Full & New Moons - Balboa

Full Moon			New Moon		
1974	Hi Tide #1	Hi Tide #2	1974	Hi Tide #1	Hi Tide #2
1/8	16.3	17.0	1/23	14.3	14.7
2/6	16.0	16.5	2/22	14.5	15.1
3/8	16.8	16.7	3/23	14.6	15.5
4/6	16.6	16.2	4/22	15.3	16.3
5/6	16.3	15.6	5/21	15.6	16.7
6/4	15.5	15.0	6/20	16.5	17.3
7/4	14.9	14.8	7/19	16.9	17.5
8/3	14.8	15.1	8/17	17.3	17.7
9/1	14.8	15.4	9/16	18.2	17.8
10/1	15.3	16.0	10/15	17.9	17.4
10/31	15.6	16.5	11/14	17.0	16.4
11/31	15.4	16.4	12/13	15.8	15.5
12/29	15.9	16.6			

During New & Full Moon Phases - Balboa & Cristobal

Time that Cristobal Tides Occur Before Balboa's

1974	Hi Tide #1	Lo Tide #1	Hi Tide #2	Lo Tide #2
1/8	352	159	201	519
1/23			444	148
2/6	355	235	241	432
2/22	347	317	324	344
3/8	330	321	256	235
3/23	318	201	228	423
4/6	257	415	314	146
4/22	333	204		
5/6			412	153
5/21	341	114		
6/4			337	50
6/20	345	139		
7/4			352	54
7/19	350	211	206	442
8/3			359	127
8/17	347	252	244	339
9/1	215	407	338	237
9/16	303	337	259	159
10/1	318	141	151	506
10/15	210	433	315	128
10/31	338	102		
11/14			416	147
11/29	345	109		
12/13			427	143
12/29	353	138		

Moontime & Time of Hi's at Balboa

	1974	Moontime	Hi Tide #1	Diff.	Hi Tide #2	Diff.	
	1/8	2436	1527	909	0355	319	
N	1/23	1233	0425	808	1654	421	N
	2/6	*2409	1521	848	0342	333*	
N	2/22	1215	0436	739	1657	442	N
	3/8	2431	1553	838	0417	346	
N	3/23	*1205	0406	759	1622	417*	N
	4/6	*2404	1532	832	0356	352*	
N	4/22	1231	0414	817	1627	356	N
	5/6	2428	1551	837	0421	353	
N	5/21	*1203	0348	815	1601	358*	N
	6/4	*2406	1527	839	0401	355*	
N	6/20	1220	0418	802	1635	415	N
	7/4	2436	1553	843	0425	349	
N	7/19	1235	0401	834	1619	344	N
	8/3	2418	1611	807	0438	420	
N	8/17	*120006	0342	818	1604	404*	N
	9/1	*240085	1545	815	0405	405*	
N	9/16	1216	0410	806	1635	419	N
	10/1	2432	1550	842	0403	331	
N	10/15	1235	0345	850	1615	340	N
	10/31	2413	1556	817	0406	353	
N	11/14	1212	0411	801	1643	431	N
	11/31	2441	1529	912	0340	259	
N	12/13	1244	0354	850	1627	343	N
	12/29	2418	1557	821	2411	353	

During New & Full Moon Phases Moontime & Time of Hi's at Cristobal

	1974	Moontime	Hi Tide #1	Diff.	Hi Tide #2	Diff.
	1/8	2436	1145	1251	0154	118
N	1/23	1233			1210	-23
	2/6	*2409	1126	1243	0101	52*
N	2/22	1215	0239	936	1333	118
	3/8	2431	1223	1208	0121	50
N	3/23	*1205	0048	1117	1354	149*
	4/6	*2404	1235	1129	0042	38*
N	4/22	1231	2356	1235		
	5/6	2428			0009	-19
N	5/21	*1203	0007	1156		*
	6/4	*2406			0024	18*
N	6/20	1220	0033	1147		
	7/4	2436				-3
N	7/19	1235	0011	1224	1415	140
	8/3	2418			0039	21
N	8/17	*1200	2355	1205	1320	120*
	9/1	*2400	1330	1030	0027	27*
N	9/11	1216	0107	1109	1336	120
	10/1	2432	1232	1200	0212	140
N	10/15	1235	0135	1100	1300	25
	10/31	2413	1218	1155		
N	11/14	1212			1227	15
	11/29	2441	1144	1257		
N	12/13	1244			1200	-44
	12/29	2418	1204	1214		

*the following day N = New Moon F = Full Moon

Because to "every action -- there must be an opposite reaction". The Earth - by gravity -- creates an action - by pulling on the Moon - and holding it - in its (Earth's) orbit --- whereas the Moon creates an opposite reaction - by virtue of its (Moon's) velocity (orbiting the Earth) -- creating a centrifugal force. In short -- the action of the Earth's pull --- must equal the reaction of the centrifugal force of the Moon. ?Right?

By logic and just good common sense -- if the Earth were also to pull on the opposite side of the Moon --- the Moon could not remain in orbit. ?Correct?

Then -- by simple deduction --- the Moon cannot also pull on the tides on the opposite (the Moon) side of the Earth --- can it? Only a brainwashed idiot could argue otherwise. But don't worry -- there are lots of them (brainwashed idiots).

Remember --- we said that Hi Tide #2 -- for both New and Full Moon phases -- happened only 3 or 4 hrs. after passing under the Moon. But Hi Tide #2 - will not come under the Moon's influence for 8 or 9 more hrs.

Therefore -- it seems as if #2 Hi -- should always be the highest. But this is not so. The tides oscillate --- and Tides #1 and #2 -- are seesawing back and forth - for the lead - as discussed elsewhere - herein.

In other words -- the highest hi tides alternate -- to the opposite side of the Earth - from the Moon. Also you will notice another fascinating rhythm between the Full and New Moon phases. Both of these rhythms are shown at the top of the following page

?Does this also debunk more of the "authoritative and accepted" theories?

Notice on the above hi tides at Balboa -- during the Full and New Moon phases - for the year 1974 that:

(1) In the first column - Hi Tide #1 -- for the hites of the tides - under Full Moon -- that the tide drops from 16.3 to 16.0 - (on 2/6) -- then increases to a maximum of 16.8 (on 3/8) --- then gradually decreases to a minimum of 14.8 - on 8/3 --- and then again reverses - starting to increase (exc. 11/31).

(2) The identical thing happen for Hi #2 (also Full Moon) -- excepting - the minimum is attained on 7/4.

(3) On the New Moon phase -- there is a constant increase of both tides until a maximum hite for both tides - is reached on 9/16. Then both tides start decreasing.

(4) You will also notice - a rhythmic jockeying between -- Hi #1 and Hi #2 -- (for both Full and New Moon phases) to get the lead - from each other. This constant "rivalry" between these tides (Hi #1 vs Hi #2) goes on constantly -- with one having the lead - and then the other -- like a teeter-totter - going up and down - up and down.

(5) There is also a constant rhythmic jockeying -- and a similar "rivalry" between the hite of the tides -- Full Moon vs New Moon. This is caused by the shifting of the perigee (closest) and apogee (farthest) --- depending on whether the perigee -- or apogee - is closer to -- or at -- Full or New Moon.

In addition

(6) There is also a rhythm -- and again another jockeying -- daily -- between - Hi #1 vs Hi #2.

The entire Atlantic Coast of the eastern United States and Canada -- have very complex and varying tides. We believe that part of the reason is because of this regions (Eastern No. America) unusual coastline -- with its bays, rivers, inlets, ocean topographical features, etc.

All of these things add to the unpredictable -- and violent changes in the weather patterns. Another book is being currently published -- the - "Weird and Electrifying Mystery of the Devils Triangle" -- Solved" -- by the same author. This will explain some of the most fascinating weird and unbelievable phenomena --- that we might literally say --- "It is out (or in) - of this world".

To those of you who were fortunate in witnessing the TV program -- showing some of the mysteries and unexplained accidents -- that have occurred in this "Triangle" -- which was dramatically narrated by Vincent Price who posed a simple - but mystic riddle --- "?Did they go up ---- or did they go down?"

Even Vincent Price may not have realized the ominous significance of this electrifying question --- "?Did they go up --- or did they go down?"

Getting back to the tides of the east coast. Some of the tide movements from the Atlantic coastline - just north of Belle Island -- at the northern outlet of the Gulf of the St. Lawrence - drift northward -- while as you have seen - as discussed elsewhere -- how the tides drift toward southerly (really southwesterly) along the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence - and the St. Lawrence River.

The water moves from the easterly coast of Nova Scotia -- (Canada) -- and from the northerly part of Maine (US) -- toward the famous Bay of Fundy -- (where the world's highest tides occur). From this -- you can see some of the effects of

tidal movements -- as mentioned above -- because of bays, rivers, inlets, etc.

But south of this point --- along the east coast of US -- there are many irradic -- and sponadic movements to both the north and south.

For example -- from around Portland, Maine -- to the north -- and south toward Boston, Mass. From the vicinity of Newport, Rhode Island -- northerly and southerly - toward Long Island Sound.

From New York City -- in both directions. From southern New Jersey toward the Deleware Bay. Generally -- the tides drift toward a large river inlet.

From Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and Florida --- there are alternate tide movements. Particularly - from the south end of Florida -- there is a distinctive movement toward the Florida Keys.

An entire book could be devoted to the study of the unusual tidal conditions of the east coast. Much more research should be conducted - that there is absolutely no truth to the fable -- "There are 2 simultaneous hi tides -- on opposite sides -- of the Earth --- one facing the Moon - and the other opposite (the Moon).

Just think -- if this "theory" were true -- it would mean that the tides would have to continually follow the Moon. As the Moon travels over 1,000 miles at the Earth's equator -- this would mean that the tide would have to follow the Moon at this said speed. With the water moving at this speed -- it would be sufficient to push all the islands and "continents" off the face of the Earth.

Warmer Climate on West Coast -- Tides are Different

Ahead we show the time of the tides -- and the height -- at the following cities along the west coast of the United States from San Diego, California -- progressively going north - to Los Angeles - San Francisco - Humbolt Bay - Austoria, Oregon, at the mouth of the Columbia River - Point Townsend, Washington, inside Puget Sound - and Seattle, at the east end of Puget Sound.

The tides are taken from the tide table of 1974 for the west coast of North and South America. These dates were arbitarily chosen - because some of the comparative rhythms become obvious. On Jan. 8, 1974 -- the Full Moon Phase and perigee (Moon closest to Earth) both happened -- close together.

Separate columns for each of the 4 separate maximum and minimum tide heights are given. On Jan. 1, 1974 you will notice that the Hi #1 tide was at 0231 (2:31 a.m.) at San Diego. But -- the Lo #2 - at Austoria, Oregon - was at 0033 (33 minutes after midnite) -- which was actually on the following day or Jan. 2nd -- about 2 hours later. Two hi tides and two lo tides occur each lunar day -- averaging about 24 hours and 50 minutes -- all the tides shown for each date -- is the time of the first Hi #1 - at San Diego. Then some of the following tides - if at 0001 (1 minute after midnite) or later - for some of the other cities - would actually occur on the following day.

The tide predictions are quite accurately predicted from mathematical formulas based on decades of accurate records. Even tho Newton's "Mickey Moused" formula - as also discussed elsewhere - shows the Moon to have only about 65% of the force on the tide -- instead of about 84% -- the tides can still be almost perfectly predicted.

For example --- as an extreme case -- supposing we want to prove that 2 x 2 = 100. We then use a factor commonly used in a trade or profession called a "fudge" factor (f). So then 2 x 2 x f = 100 -- or 2 x 2 x 25 = 100. On the other hand - if

we wish to prove that 2 x 2 = 10 - then our "fudge" factor becomes 2.5 -- so 2 x 2 (f) = 2 x 2 x 2.5 = 10.

So -- by examining and studying the time and hite of the tides -- over a long period at various ports thruout the world -- when the Moon and Sun are at various distances, etc. -- we learn thru experience that these fudge factors vary -- not of course -- is the extreme of our above 2 x 2 example. But nevertheless we discover -- thru experience -- the "correct" fudge factor. About 3 or 4 dozen variables are used to determine the heights of the tides - for tide predictions - thruout the world -- with many "fudging" factors. The identical predictions could be determined easier -- without Newton's incorrect force formulas.

If you trained a monkey to press a certain combination of buttons -- that would automatically open a door -- that would automatically release his breakfast --- and a different combination - to get his noontime meal --- and a third combination for the evening meal --- he (monkey) would eventually learn -- and never forget those correct combinations.

But if the combinations were suddenly changed -- the said monkies would become highly frustrated -- and eventually starve to death -- because they would then be unable to secure their food.

But some of these monkies -- may be intelligent and enterprising enough - to figure that the combination had been changed -- and thru perseverance - discover the new corrected combinations -- so instead of starving like his brothers -- is proud of his discovery -- and so continues to live and have a happy life.

For those of you who are familiar with the gravitational constant (6.67×10^{-11}) -- this may come as a complete shock - and most alarming surprise - in that this is also a fudge factor - that has been developed -- to coincide with the weight -- and density of the Earth. At this time -- we choose

not to discuss this matter further -- keeping you in suspense -- until the soon to be published book "The Devils Triangle" HA ------ Earth. See if you can figure - and discover - the missing 6 letter word. It (the missing word) is most frightening and alarming.

Getting back to our previously mentioned tide tables. If the heights of the tides had been listed -- according to the time of the various tides - and their respective heights -- from the tide tables -- for San Diego - for example - starting Jan. 1, 1974 -- they would be as follows:

	Time	Height
Jan. 1	0231	4.7
	0921	2.1
	1428	3.2
	2015	1.6
Jan. 2	0330	5.1
	1047	1.4
	1630	3.0
	2021	2.0
Jan. 3	0425	5.5

There would be nothing spectactular -- or obvious - in the above example - even if it had been continued for a year -- excepting that the hi tides are higher than the lo tides, etc. and alternate with the following lo tides.

But -- by separating the 2 hi tides -- and 2 lo tides as shown -- you can quickly see that these are 4 separate and distinctive tides and rhythms. We could have listed only San Diego -- on any one of the six cities -- along the west coast. In that way you could concentrate on the innumerable rhythms of just one location -- and perhaps this may have been more simple

Comparison of Tides - West Coast

January 1974	Hi #1 Time	Hi #1 Height	Lo #1 Time	Lo #1 Height	Hi #2 Time	Hi #2 Height	Lo #2 Time	Lo #2 Height
1st								
San Diego	0231	4.7	0921	2.1	1428	3.2	2015	1.6
Los Angeles	0233	4.5	0929	2.0	1434	2.9	2009	1.7
San Francisco	0453	5.3	1129	1.7	1722	3.5	2237	1.8
Humbolt Bay	0506	6.2	1156	2.2	1717	4.3	2307	2.1
Austoria	0624	8.2	1305	2.1	1851	6.2	0033	2.3
Port Townsend	0914	8.7	1610	2.6	2252	5.4	0250	4.5
Seattle	0949	11.8	1654	2.8	2306	8.0	0405	5.7
2nd								
San Diego	0330	5.1	1047	1.4	1630	3.0	2121	2.0
Los Angeles	0327	4.8	1051	1.3	1637	2.8	2113	2.0
San Francisco	0532	5.5	1234	1.0	1901	3.5	2333	2.2
Humbolt Bay	0549	6.5	1304	1.6	1852	4.1	0002	2.6
Austoria	0715	8.4	1411	1.6	2012	6.0	0129	2.8
Port Townsend	0943	8.7	1702	1.5	0045	6.1	0347	5.5
Seattle	1024	11.6	1746	1.7	0046	8.6	0511	6.9
3rd								
San Diego	0425	5.5	1154	.5	1805	3.2	2236	2.1
Los Angeles	0417	5.2	1150	.6	1806	3.0	2221	2.2
San Francisco	0616	5.8	1331	.3	2024	3.7	0032	2.6
Humbolt Bay	0639	6.8	1407	.9	2027	4.2	0103	3.0
Austoria	0809	8.6	1517	.9	2129	6.0	0238	3.2
Port Townsend	1015	8.8	1751	.3	0211	7.0	0456	6.4
Seattle	1103	11.5	1841	.5	0212	9.6	0626	7.8
4th								
San Diego	0521	6.1	1244	-.3	1905	3.6	2339	2.1
Los Angeles	0508	5.8	1238	-.2	1907	3.4	2327	2.2
San Francisco	0706	6.1	1426	-.4	2133	4.1	0131	2.8
Humbolt Bay	0730	7.2	1503	.1	2141	4.5	0207	3.2
Austoria	0907	8.9	1621	.2	2240	6.3	0347	3.4
Port Townsend	1053	8.8	1843	-.7	0303	7.9	0611	7.1
Seattle	1149	11.5	1932	-.7	0317	10.7	0741	8.2
5th								
San Diego	0609	6.7	1329	-1.1	1955	4.0	0035	1.9
Los Angeles	0555	6.3	1324	-.9	1953	3.7	0022	2.0
San Francisco	0758	6.4	1516	-1.0	2225	4.4	0230	2.8
Humbolt Bay	0823	7.5	1554	-.6	2241	4.9	0309	3.2
Austoria	1006	9.2	1718	-.5	2343	6.8	0458	3.4
Port Townsend	1139	8.9	1932	-1.6	0349	8.6	0721	7.4
Seattle	1240	11.5	2022	-1.7	0406	11.6	0849	8.2
6th								
San Diego	0659	7.2	1412	-1.7	2037	4.3	0127	1.7
Los Angeles	0646	6.7	1407	-1.4	2036	4.0	0115	1.9
San Francisco	0850	6.7	1604	-1.5	2314	4.7	0329	2.8
Humbolt Bay	0918	7.9	1644	-1.1	2330	5.3	0409	3.1
Austoria	1105	9.6	1814	-1.1	0036	7.3	0600	3.1
Port Townsend	1231	9.0	2020	-2.2	0431	9.1	0830	7.3
Seattle	1333	11.6	2110	-2.5	0448	12.4	0946	7.9

Comparison of Tides - West Coast (Continued)

7th								
San Diego	0744	7.6	1454	-2.0	2117	4.6	0217	1.4
Los Angeles	0734	7.0	1447	-1.8	2115	4.2	0207	1.6
San Francisco	0944	6.9	1652	-1.7	2356	5.0	0422	2.6
Humbolt Bay	1010	8.1	1730	-1.4	0012	5.6	0505	2.9
Austoria	1157	9.9	1903	-1.5	0125	7.7	0658	2.8
Port Townsend	1327	9.0	2107	-2.5	0510	9.5	0930	7.0
Seattle	1431	11.7	2155	-3.0	0527	13.0	1041	7.3
8th								
San Diego	0831	7.7	1536	-2.1	2159	4.9	0308	1.2
Los Angeles	0822	7.1	1529	-1.8	2157	4.5	0257	1.5
San Francisco	1034	6.9	1738	-1.8	0038	5.2	0518	2.5
Humbolt Bay	1103	8.2	1816	-1.5	0054	5.9	0559	2.6
Austoria	1249	10.0	1949	-1.7	0210	8.1	0752	2.4
Port Townsend	1429	8.8	2152	-2.4	0545	9.6	1029	6.4
Seattle	1527	11.6	2243	-3.0	0605	13.3	1131	6.6
9th								
San Diego	0920	7.5	1617	-1.9	2241	5.0	0359	1.2
Los Angeles	0908	7.0	1611	-1.7	2238	4.7	0350	1.4
San Francisco	1129	6.7	1821	-1.6	0120	5.4	0615	2.3
Humbolt Bay	1155	8.0	1858	-1.4	0136	6.2	0655	2.4
Austoria	1340	9.9	2035	-1.6	0252	8.5	0845	2.0
Port Townsend	1528	8.5	2238	-1.9	0619	9.7	1127	5.7
Seattle	1626	11.4	2329	-2.5	0641	13.5	1222	5.7
10th								
San Diego	1005	7.0	1657	-1.5	2323	5.2	1451	1.2
Los Angeles	0957	6.5	1653	-1.2	2321	4.8	0446	1.4
San Francisco	1224	6.3	1903	-1.1	0201	5.6	0717	2.0
Humbolt Bay	1247	7.6	1943	-1.0	0218	6.4	0752	2.2
Austoria	1430	9.5	2116	-1.2	0338	8.7	0938	1.8
Port Townsend	1632	8.0	2323	-1.0	0654	9.6	1227	4.8
Seattle	1726	11.0	0014	-1.5	0718	13.5	1315	4.7
11th								
San Diego	1054	6.2	1738	-.8	0008	5.3	0552	1.3
Los Angeles	1046	5.8	1733	-.7	0006	4.9	0548	1.5
San Francisco	1320	5.8	1949	-.5	0243	5.7	0822	1.8
Humbolt Bay	1339	7.0	2025	-.4	0300	6.6	0852	2.0
Austoria	1523	8.9	2200	-.6	0420	8.9	1032	1.6
Port Townsend	1736	7.3	0005	.2	0726	9.5	1330	3.9
Seattle	1831	10.3	0057	-.1	0755	13.3	1407	3.8
12th								
San Diego	1147	5.3	1819	-.1	0057	5.3	0706	1.5
Los Angeles	1139	4.9	1813	0	0044	5.0	0701	1.5
San Francisco	1420	5.1	2032	.2	0327	5.8	0935	1.5
Humbolt Bay	1436	6.3	2107	.3	0342	6.7	0958	1.8
Austoria	1615	8.2	2242	.1	0505	9.0	1127	1.4
Port Townsend	1853	6.6	0045	1.5	0759	9.4	1429	3.0
Seattle	1938	9.6	0145	1.5	0834	13.0	1506	3.0

13th								
San Diego	1245	4.4	1901	.6	0151	5.3	0829	1.5
Los Angeles	1240	4.1	1859	.7	0151	5.0	0833	1.5
San Francisco	1528	4.5	2116	.9	0415	5.9	1049	1.2
Humbolt Bay	1537	5.5	2149	1.1	0429	6.8	1104	1.6
Austoria	1710	7.4	2326	.9	0550	8.9	1225	1.3
Port Townsend	2016	6.0	0127	2.9	0832	9.2	1533	2.1
Seattle	2055	8.9	0234	3.3	0913	12.6	1605	2.2
14th								
San Diego	1404	3.5	1951	1.4	0252	5.3	1008	1.2
Los Angeles	1407	3.3	1948	1.4	0250	5.0	1010	1.2
San Francisco	1649	3.9	2205	1.6	0500	5.9	1203	.9
Humbolt Bay	1651	4.8	2238	1.8	0516	6.8	1216	1.4
Austoria	1815	6.7	0012	1.7	0641	8.8	1329	1.3
Port Townsend	2157	5.8	0208	4.3	0904	8.9	1636	1.4
Seattle	2226	8.6	0327	5.0	0955	12.1	1711	1.6
15th								
San Diego	1600	3.0	2052	1.9	0357	5.4	1131	.7
Los Angeles	1605	2.9	2050	2.0	0353	5.1	1132	.7
San Francisco	1816	3.7	2301	2.2	0552	5.9	1309	.5
Humbolt Bay	1821	4.3	2327	2.5	0607	6.8	1329	1.1
Austoria	1925	6.1	0104	2.4	0734	8.6	1431	1.1
Port Townsend	2353	6.1	0255	5.4	0943	8.7	1736	.7
Seattle	0007	8.7	0432	6.4	1041	11.5	1814	1.0
16th								
San Diego	1753	3.1	2211	2.3	0458	5.6	1233	.2
Los Angeles	1754	3.0	2159	2.3	0452	5.3	1230	.2
San Francisco	1945	3.7	0000	2.6	0649	5.8	1408	.1
Humbolt Bay	1957	4.2	0029	3.0	0701	6.8	1431	.7
Austoria	2029	5.9	0206	3.0	0828	8.5	1534	.9
Port Townsend	0126	6.7	0352	6.4	1023	8.4	1829	.2
Seattle	0140	9.4	0551	7.5	1127	11.0	1909	.5
17th								
San Diego	1905	3.4	2221	2.4	0553	5.8	1318	-.2
Los Angeles	1907	3.2	2313	2.4	0542	5.4	1313	-.1
San Francisco	2057	3.9	0105	2.9	0741	5.9	1459	-.2
Humbolt Bay	2124	4.4	0130	3.3	0758	6.8	1525	.4
Austoria	2151	5.9	0310	3.4	0925	8.5	1635	.5
Port Townsend	0232	7.4	0505	7.0	1107	8.2	1919	-.1
Seattle	0249	10.2	0724	7.9	1218	10.6	1959	.1
18th								
San Diego	1951	3.6	0017	2.4	0635	6.0	1354	-.5
Los Angeles	1952	3.4	0007	2.4	0627	5.6	1348	-.4
San Francisco	2153	4.2	0158	3.0	0828	5.9	1540	-.4
Humbolt Bay	2223	4.6	0234	3.4	0847	6.8	1612	.1
Austoria	2255	6.2	0414	3.5	1019	8.5	1725	.2
Port Townsend	0324	7.9	0645	7.3	1152	8.0	1958	-.4
Seattle	0345	10.9	0833	8.0	1311	10.3	2044	-.2

19th								
San Diego	2023	3.8	0059	2.2	0715	6.2	1426	-.7
Los Angeles	2024	3.6	0049	2.3	0705	5.8	1420	-.6
San Francisco	2238	4.4	0248	3.0	0912	5.9	1617	-.5
Humbolt Bay	2308	4.9	0330	3.4	0932	6.9	1654	-.1
Austoria	2349	6.5	0512	3.5	1109	8.6	1812	-.1
Port Townsend	0403	8.3	0921	7.2	1245	7.8	2035	-.6
Seattle	0427	11.4	0927	7.8	1359	10.2	2123	-.5
20th								
San Diego	2055	4.0	0136	2.1	0747	6.3	1453	-.8
Los Angeles	2053	3.7	0127	2.2	0737	5.9	1448	-.6
San Francisco	2316	4.5	0333	2.9	0953	5.9	1651	-.5
Humbolt Bay	2347	5.1	0418	3.4	1015	6.9	1729	-.2
Austoria	0033	6.8	0603	3.3	1152	8.6	1854	-.2
Port Townsend	0441	8.6	1003	7.0	1330	7.7	2107	-.6
Seattle	0502	11.7	1010	7.5	1441	10.1	2158	-.6
21st								
San Diego	2117	4.1	0210	1.9	0817	6.3	1520	-.8
Los Angeles	2118	3.8	0200	2.0	0809	5.9	1514	-.6
San Francisco	2349	4.6	0412	2.9	1030	5.9	1722	-.5
Humbolt Bay	0018	5.2	0500	3.2	1052	6.9	1803	-.2
Austoria	0111	7.1	0648	3.2	1234	8.7	1930	-.3
Port Townsend	0510	8.7	1018	6.8	1417	7.5	2139	-.5
Seattle	0530	11.9	1045	7.1	1524	10.1	2230	-.6
22nd								
San Diego	2142	4.3	0240	1.8	0849	6.3	1545	-.7
Los Angeles	2139	3.9	0232	1.9	0837	5.9	1540	-.6
San Francisco	0021	4.7	0452	2.7	1105	5.8	1751	-.4
Humbolt Bay	0047	5.4	0540	3.1	1128	6.9	1834	-.1
Austoria	0147	7.3	0728	2.9	1311	8.6	2003	-.3
Port Townsend	0534	8.8	1033	6.4	1504	7.3	2207	-.3
Seattle	0556	12.0	1117	6.6	1606	10.1	2302	-.4
23rd								
San Diego	2204	4.4	0312	1.7	0918	6.1	1609	-.6
Los Angeles	2201	4.7	0304	1.8	0909	5.7	1603	-.4
San Francisco	0052	4.8	0531	2.6	1140	5.6	1816	-.2
Humbolt Bay	0112	5.5	0619	2.9	1203	6.7	1902	0
Austoria	0218	7.5	0807	2.7	1346	8.5	2034	-.1
Port Townsend	0600	8.8	1101	5.9	1550	7.1	2239	.1
Seattle	0617	12.1	1149	6.0	1648	10.0	2334	0
24th								
San Diego	2229	4.5	0347	1.6	0946	5.8	1632	-.3
Los Angeles	2227	4.2	0340	1.7	0939	5.4	1629	-.2
San Francisco	0121	4.9	0610	2.4	1215	5.3	1845	0
Humbolt Bay	0137	5.7	0658	2.8	1239	6.5	1932	.3
Austoria	0247	7.7	0842	2.5	1423	8.3	2103	.2
Port Townsend	0621	8.7	1136	5.3	1635	6.8	2311	.6
Seattle	0636	12.2	1224	5.3	1733	9.9	0006	.6

inasmuch as it would take volumes to show everything necessary -- we chose to incorporate the 7 cities - all together. The time of Hi Tide #1 -- begins on Jan. 1, 1974 - and is shown under the first column - at each of the 7 locations. But under this same date (Jan. 1) -- under the fourth column - Lo #2 - on the 5th line - under Austoria - the time is 0033 (33 min. after midnite) would be on the following day (Jan. 2). As previously mentioned - the time of the tides begins on the day and time of Hi #1 at San Diego.

Now notice - from these said charts -

(1) That the time of the tides - starting at San Diego - occurs previous to its more northern cities -- the total time interval increases - as moving north.

(2) Excepting that the time between San Diego and Los Angeles - alternate irregularly.

(3) Notice particularly that the height of the tide -- almost without exception (excepting San Diego and Los Angeles) - get gradually higher -- as you move toward Seattle.

(4) The Hi #1 tides are all higher than the Hi #2 tides - on Jan. 1. Remember -- as was stated elsewhere - that the hi tide alternates with the other hi tide (Hi #1 and Hi #2) constantly changing their positions - from the highest Hi - to the lowest Hi -- and visa versa.

(5) On Jan. 2nd -- Hi #2 loses some of its height (from Jan. 1) on the first five cities. But the latter two (Pt. Townsend and Seattle) both increase their respective heights (5.4 to 6.1 for Pt. Townsend and 8.0 to 8.6 for Seattle).

Let's stop here and analyze the above item #5. The hite of the first five cities -- on Hi 2 -- (on Jan. 1 to Jan. 2) are all reducing -- simultaneously -- and have been reducing for several days -- and will reach their minimum heights on Jan. 2nd. But now - Hi #2 starts to reverse - becoming higher on the following day - Jan. 3rd -- (excepting for Austoria - which remains the same for one more day).

All these first five cities will continue to increase (Hi #2) at varying days to about Jan. 20th -- and then again reverse - to begin their decreasing cycle.

However -- the latter two cities - Point Townsend and Seattle began their increasing cycle several days previously (not shown on chart as it was in Dec. 1973) -- reaching their maximum height on Jan. 9 -- and then started reversing -- whereas the above mentioned upper five cities did not hit their maximum - so started until about Jan. 20th. The cycles of the upper five cities are close together -- as is the cycles of the latter two (Pt. Townsend and Seattle).

Actually -- each individual port has its own individuality -- but all are interrelated - and all have some connection with the others. It would take perhaps a whole volume to discuss all the harmonies that exist. And you can - if you want to study and observe carefully -- can discover several more.

Our main concern here -- is to show that there is a relationship of the ocean tides to one another. It is like an interconnection of something -- like a chain link fence that completely surrounds the world's oceans. But here the links could be very, very large -- or very small - to anywhere in between.

Or like an octopus with millions and millions of arms with different strengths -- and lengths -- that reach around the world - with the octopus -- like the Moon - having the power to control the time and hite of the world tides.

If you were to study the tides along the west coast of North America -- down to the tip of South America -- and

then up the east coast of South and North America you would find a pattern.

But again -- our (not yours and mine) accepted theory of 2 opposite hi tides on opposite sides of the Earth -- is as you can readily see -- entirely erroneous. Man has again been brainwashed because of tradition -- and we must continue to figuratively - believe that the world is still flat.

We have another comparison of the time differences in hours and minutes between the respective tides for each of the previously mentioned 7 cities. For example it is 715 (7 hours and 15 minutes) as shown under the 2nd column of Hi #1. For January 2, 1974 - for San Diego. This means that it took the tide 715 to change from the previous Lo #2 (on Jan. 1) tide -- to the said present Hi #1 tide.

This calculation (715) was figured from the previous charts -- where it showed the time of Lo #2 -- column 4 -- under San Diego at 2015 for Jan. 1 -- and the following Hi #1 at San Diego at 0330 on Jan. 2nd. Subtracting 0330-2015=0715 or 715 = 7 hours 15 minutes -- gives the time difference (from Lo #2 to Hi #1 -- for San Diego).

Also in the first column of Hi #1 for Jan. 2nd -- it shows the time difference between San Diego and each of the individual cities ----- for example Los Angeles Hi #1 tide occurred 3 minutes before San Diego. San Francisco tide was 202 later -- Seattle 654 later, etc.

This chart is only for 8 days - Jan. 2nd-9th, 1974 -- not long enough to give a comprehensive picture. One should make a chart for an entire year -- to do research.

This again could have been incorporated and combines with the previous chart -- but it would have made complications. Besides -- making it harder to understand -- it would have required a total of 4 sets of figures under each tide. As it is on the previous chart -- your only concern would be to see how the time progressed for each city -- and the heighth of each tide.

It is suggested -- that if you wish to make a complete study of the rhythms - each page of the charts could be copied -- and the 2 different columns from one sheet could be posted in the other page -- using a wider width sheet. You could even incorporate and use some of your own ideas -- and additional columns -- as you see fit.

Time Differences Between the Tides on West Coast of U. S.

Time Differences Between Tides at San Diego and Others

January 1974	Hi #1		Lo #1		Hi #2		Lo #2	
2nd								
San Diego	0	715	0	717	0	543	0	451
Los Angeles	-3	718	4	724	7	546	-8	436
San Francisco	202	655	147	702	231	627	212	432
Humbolt Bay	219	642	217	715	222	548	241	510
Austoria	345	642	324	656	342	601	408	517
Port Townsend	613	653	615	719	815	742	626	302
Seattle	654	619	659	722	816	700	750	425
3rd								
San Diego	0	704	0	729	0	611	0	431
Los Angeles	-8	704	-4	733	1	616	-15	415
San Francisco	151	643	137	715	219	653	156	408
Humbolt Bay	219	637	213	702	213	627	227	432
Austoria	345	640	323	656	324	601	402	517
Port Townsend	613	628	557	719	806	743	620	302
Seattle	654	552	647	738	807	731	750	414
4th								
San Diego	0	645	0	723	0	621	0	434
Los Angeles	-13	647	-6	730	2	629	-12	427
San Francisco	145	634	142	720	228	707	152	358
Humbolt Bay	209	627	219	733	236	638	228	427
Austoria	346	629	337	714	335	619	408	507
Port Townsend	532	557	559	750	858	820	632	307
Seattle	628	523	648	743	812	745	802	424
5th								
San Diego	0	630	0	720	0	626	0	440
Los Angeles	-14	628	-5	729	-2	629	-13	429
San Francisco	149	627	147	718	230	709	155	405
Humbolt Bay	214	616	225	731	246	647	334	428
Austoria	357	619	349	712	348	625	423	515
Port Townsend	530	528	603	753	754	817	646	332
Seattle	631	459	653	742	811	744	814	443

	Hi #1		Lo #1		Hi #2		Lo #2	
6th								
San Diego	0	625	0	713	0	625	0	450
Los Angeles	-13	624	-5	721	-1	629	-12	439
San Francisco	201	620	152	814	237	710	202	415
Humbolt Bay	219	609	232	726	253	646	242	439
Austoria	406	607	402	709	359	622	433	524
Port Townsend	532	510	608	749	754	811	703	409
Seattle	634	444	658	737	811	738	819	458
7th								
San Diego	0	617	0	710	0	623	0	500
Los Angeles	-10	619	-7	713	-2	628	-10	452
San Francisco	200	615	158	708	239	704	205	426
Humbolt Bay	226	601	236	720	255	642	248	453
Austoria	413	557	409	706	408	622	441	433
Port Townsend	543	457	613	740	753	803	713	420
Seattle	647	445	701	724	810	732	824	514
8th								
San Diego	0	614	0	705	0	623	0	509
Los Angeles	-9	615	-7	707	-2	628	-11	500
San Francisco	203	612	202	704	239	700	210	440
Humbolt Bay	232	558	240	713	255	638	251	505
Austoria	418	551	413	700	411	621	444	542
Port Townsend	558	459	616	723	746	753	721	444
Seattle	656	446	707	716	806	722	823	526
9th								
San Diego	0	612	0	657	0	624	0	518
Los Angeles	-12	611	-6	713	-3	627	-9	512
San Francisco	209	611	204	652	239	659	216	455
Humbolt Bay	235	556	241	703	255	638	256	519
Austoria	420	548	418	655	411	617	446	553
Port Townsend	608	459	621	710	728	741	728	508
Seattle	706	455	712	703	800	712	823	541

From the previous charts -- two things become immediately obvious. One is that the time difference (in hours and minutes) between San Diego to Seattle becomes progressively greater -- as shown in the first column - under each of the 4 respective tides (excepting for Los Angeles) -- 0, 3, 202, 219, 345, 613, 654.

From the above charts -- we have used the information - to create 4 new charts -- one chart for each of the respective tides.

On the first chart ahead - in the first column -- it shows the time difference between San Diego and San Francisco Hi #1 tide. It starts out from Jan. 2 - 202, 151, to a low of 145. Then the time differerence begins to increase to 149, etc.

Also notice that there is a minimum time difference -- indicated with an X after the time --- for each of the 5 cities shown. This rhythm also holds for each of the other tides -- as you will observe.

Compiled from the previous charts -- 202 means 2 hrs 2 minutes, etc. Difference in time between Hi 1 tide in San Diego and --

Hi #1

	S.F.	H.B.	Aust.	Pt. T.	Seat.
Jan 2	202	219	345	613	654
3	151	219	345X	613	654
4	145X	209X	346	532	628X
5	149	214	357	530X	631
6	201	219	406	532	634
7	200	226	413	543	647
8	203	232	418	558	656
9	209	235	420	608	706

Lo #1

	S.F.	H.B.	Aust.	Pt. T.	Seat.
Jan 2	147	217	324	615	659
3	137X	213X	323X	557X	647X
4	142	219	337	559	648
5	147	225	349	603	653
6	152	232	402	608	658
7	158	236	409	613	701
8	202	240	413	616	707
9	204	241	418	621	712

Hi # 2

Jan 2	231	222	342	815	816
3	219X	213X	324X	806X	807X
4	228	236	335	858	812
5	230	246	348	754	811
6	237	253	359	754	811
7	239	255	408	753	810
8	239	255	411	746	806
9	239	255	411	728	800

Lo #2

Jan 2	212	241	408	626	750
3	156	227X	402X	620X	750X
4	152X	228	408	632	802
5	155	334	423	646	814
6	202	242	433	703	819
7	205	248	441	713	824
8	216	251	444	721	823
9	216	256	446	728	823

You can make separate charts for the time comparisons for each tide -- between San Diego vs San Francisco, Humboldt Bay, Austoria, Pt. Townsend, and Seattle -- or between any two cities -- such as Pt. Townsend and Seattle, etc., etc. Or compare Seattle to Vancover, British Columbia -- or to ports in Alaska and Mexico - or Hawaii -- or cities in Japan etc. The possibilities are never ending. And yet there are rhythms between them all.

There are rhythms between places all over the earth -- and the world wide weather is all interrelated. That doesn't mean that it it's very hot in one location -- it should be not quite as cold in another nearby place.

It's like when you have hi tide in one place -- and a lo tide in another. It's like the porridge -- some like it hot - and others like it cold.

The same analogy also goes -- here on earth. But we must discard many obsolete -- and incorrect theories -- that have been constantly hampering our research.

Two other rhythms that you may have overlooked --- are the time differences between the tides on the west coast - between the individual cities -- from the 2nd chart back.

Under Hi #1 on Jan. 2 the time difference for the cities of San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Humboldt Bay, Austoria. Pt. Townsend and Seattle are as follows: 715, 718, 655, 642, 653, 619 -- respectively. The time differences for the same date (Jan. 2) for Lo #2 are quite the opposite --- 451, 436, 432, 510, 517, 302, and 425. Each follows a somewhat rhythmic (but not perfect) pattern -- in that the time from one city to the next -- increases, then reduces -- until it hits a maximum low -- and then reverses -- or oscillates back and forth. But a most amazing thing happens. If we take all 4 of these tides - for all the 7 cities -- their average time differential will be about 6.2 hours. That is -- each city individually or 6.2 average time -- or all 7 cities collectively they will still average about 6.2 hours. (24 hrs. 50 min. ÷ 4 = 612 = 6.2).

As has been stated -- we cannot take the time and space to show all the possible rhythms. Also -- if you are seriously interested in research - you may discover several rhythms - that we may have overlooked.

Before finishing this discussion - however -- we must include a most important rhythm from the previous chart -- saving the best for last.

Time Difference between Lo #2 and Hi #1

	S.D.	L.A.	S.F.	H.B.	Aust.	Pt. T	Sea.
Jan 2	715	718	655	642	642	653	619
3	704	704	643	637	640	628	532
4	645	647	634	627	629	557	523
5	630	628	627	616	619	528	459
6	625	624	620	609	607	510	444X
7	617	619	615	601	557	457X	445
8	614	615	612	558	551	459	446
9	612	611	611	556	548	459	455
10	606	607	609	552	545X	505	504
11	603	600	603	547	545	509	516
12	555	551	558	544	543	523	531
13	539	539	553X	539X	543	547	549
14	535X	534X	600	547	550	624	621
15	552	555	613	605	556	717	656

On Jan. 2 -- the time difference of each tide for each city was already reducing -- but only San Diego and Los Angeles were already at their peak. Seattle hit its minimum time differential on Jan. 6 --- Pt. Townsend the following day -- Austoria on Jan. 10 -- both Humboldt Bay and San Francisco on Jan. 13 --- and again Los Angeles and San Diego together on Jan 14 (marked with X's).

It is as the Seattle and Pt. Townsend being somewhat neighbors -- Humboldt Bay and San Francisco -- and Los Angeles and San Diego -- are more like pairs.

THE MOON'S MOVEMENT

The Earth actually completes one exact turn in approximately 23 hrs. and 56 min. --- but it takes an extra 4 min. - to again face the Sun. So in a complete 24 hr. day -- the Earth makes a little over one complete 360° turn. However -- we normally think of the Earth as making only 1 complete turn -- every day -- to again face the Sun.

As to the Moon's turning - or spinning on its axis -- we have no worry - or concern -- as one side of the Moon constantly faces the Earth.

Our concern with the Moon is its time to orbit the Earth. If the Moon's velocity around the Earth were the same -- as the Earth's (18.5 m.p.s.) velocity around the Sun -- it (Moon) would orbit the Earth more than once every day. The Moon's velocity is only about 635 miles per second (compared to 18.5 for Earth) -- making a ratio of almost 30 times (18.5 .635 = 29 +) faster for the Earth.

But the Sun is about 400 times farther -- meaning the Earth would also have to travel 400 times farther than the Moon -- in their respective orbits.

This means then -- if the Earth and Moon were both orbiting at the same speed -- it would take 400 times longer for the Earth to complete an orbit. But -- as was mentioned -- the Earth's velocity is almost 30 times faster.

So --- if we divided this 400 (times farther) by 30 (times faster) -- it should give us the number of times that the Moon would orbit the Earth - each year -- or 400 ÷ 30 = 13.33 = the number of orbits of Moon per year.

If we divide the number of days in a year -- by the number of orbits per year -- it should give us the number of days -- per Moon orbit.

365 ÷ 13.33 = 27.34 -- or about 27-1/3 days.

But a lunar -- or synodic month -- is about 29.5 days. ?Why the difference --- of over 2 days?

It takes the Moon only 27.3 days for a Sidereal month --- or to line up with a certain star ---- but it takes over 2 days for the Moon to "catch up" -- and again line up with the Earth and Sun.

Remember -- it takes the Earth one extra turn each year to "catch up" -- or line up again - with --- the Sun -- but it takes the Moon over 2 days each month -- to again line up with the Sun and Earth. If the Earth and Sun stood still in space -- the Moon would line up -- every 27.3 days.

Actually -- everything in space is moving. But because of the great distance to the stars -- their positions in space seem to be "fixed". It sometimes takes dozens, hundreds, and even thousands of years -- for an observable movement to be noticed -- unless very careful minute observations - with telescopes, etc. - are made.

We now have an apparently difficult problem to solve. As the Earth rotates once each day -- to again face the Sun -- at a rotational velocity of about 1,040 miles per hour - at the equator --- we cannot locate the Moon -- by any one spot on Earth.

We can - however --- say at one certain instance -- that the Moon is over Toyko, Los Angeles, New York, London, Paris, etc. But one hour later -- the Earth has rotated 1,040 miles (at the equator or 15°). In the meantime the Moon has also moved in the same direction as the Earth's rotation -- at only about 35.25 miles per hour.

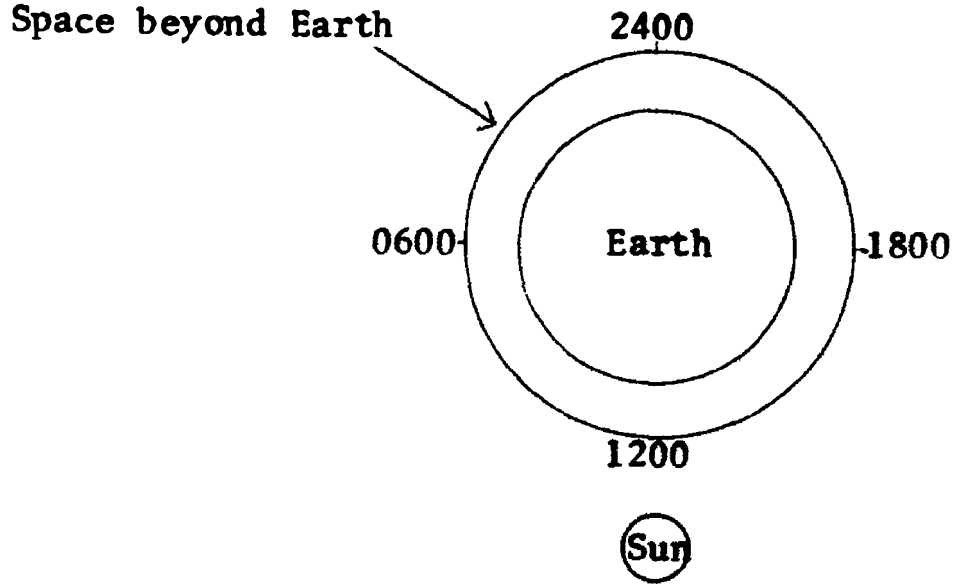
Altho the Moon's velocity in its orbit about the Earth -- is more than twice as fast -- or about 2,300 miles per hour -- compared to the Earth's rotational velocity of 1,040 mph -- this may seem paradoxical. The Earth's surface is only about 4,000 miles from its (Earths) center -- whereas - the Moon is about 240,000 miles -- or 60 times farther from the Earth's center (240,000 ÷ 4,000 = 60). This means that the Moon would have to travel almost 30 times (29.5) faster - to keep

up to the Earth's rotational speed. Remember we're comparing rotational (Earth) vs orbital (Moon) speeds.

So you see - the Earth's rotational speed 1,040 -- divided by the Moon's speed of 35.25 mph -- relative to the Earth's surface is (1040 ÷ 35.25 =) about 29.5 --- which is back to the Moon's time to completely orbit the Earth -- or a Synodic month.

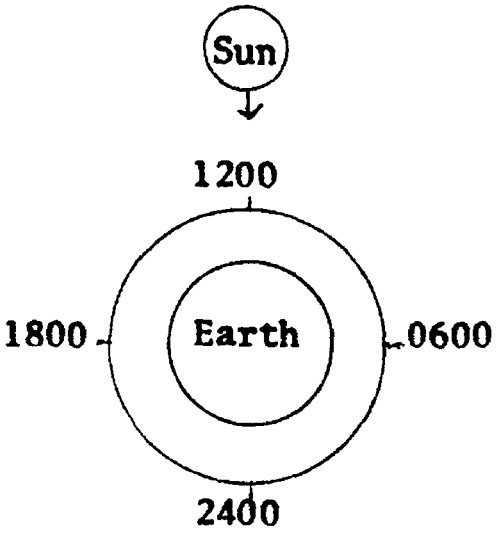
We have resolved the dilemma of locating the Moon - at any time -- from any place - on Earth.

We can create a 24-hour clock -- as used by many military, naval, and many other logical units. But -- we can invision this said imaginary 24-hour clock so that it would start from the Earth's surface -- and extend indefinately out into space.



We will arbitrarily name our Earth Sun Space clock the Moon Clock. One thing about this Moon (Earth Sun Space) Clock -- is that 1200 -- or 12 noon -- would - logically enough - always point exactly toward the Sun. So it is always noon -- from someplace on Earth.

After 6 months -- the Earth would be on the opposite side of the Sun -- but 1200 on our Earth Sun Space (Moon) Clock -- as stated above --- would always keep facing the Sun --- regardless of wherever the Earth is -- relative to its (Earth's) position of orbit - going around the Sun.



2400 (also referred to as 0000) or midnite - would always be opposite to the Sun.

So -- let's take a resume of our Moon Clock. The Earth turns counterclockwise -- or opposite to the direction of the movement of the hands of a standard clock or watch (if viewed from above -- north of the Earth's equator).

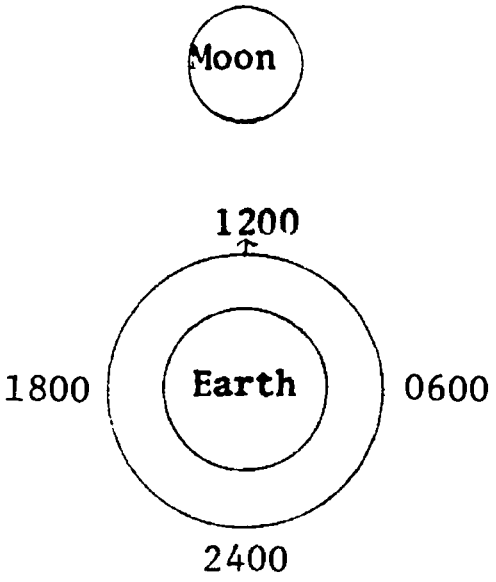
So the imaginary hour hand on our Moon Clock would turn counterclockwise - or the same direction - that the Earth rotates.

Starting at 1200 -- going counterclockwise -- the Moon Clock would go 1300 (thirteen hundred), 1400, 1500 --- 2300, 2400 (or 0000 -- zero hundred) --- and then 0100 (one hundred) 0200, 0300, back to 1200. ?Do you get the idea?

Also the Moon orbits in a counterclockwise direction -- or in the same direction that the Earth spins (and also orbits).

You see -- in this way -- we are figuratively - flowing with the stream -- instead of against it. Whenever you are on Earth -- when it becomes 12 noon -- you would be in time with the Moon Clock. It would be noon on both clocks (your watch -- and the Moon Clock).

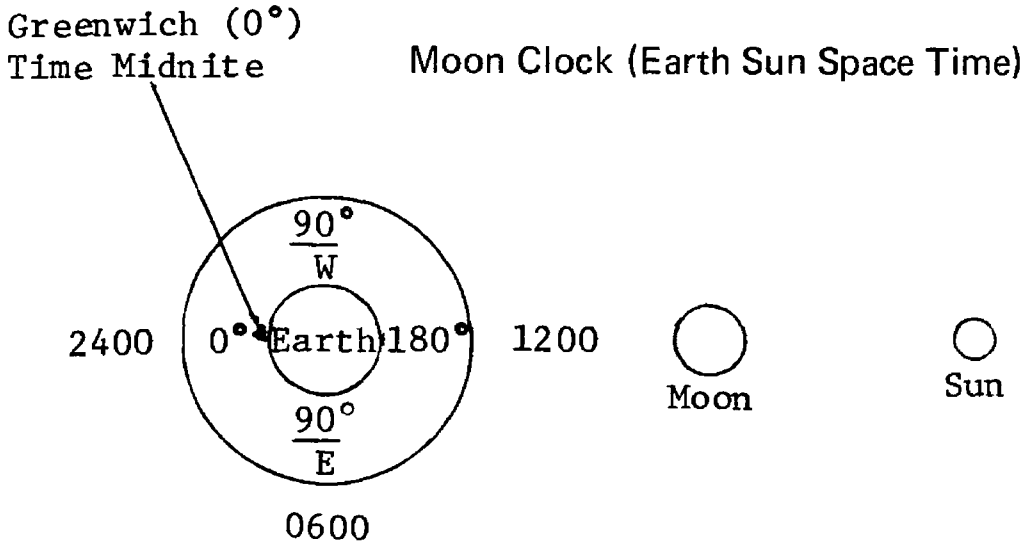
The New Moon phase would always be at 1200 - at the exact moment of New Moon -- or when the Moon is exactly between the Sun and Earth (vertically - at least).



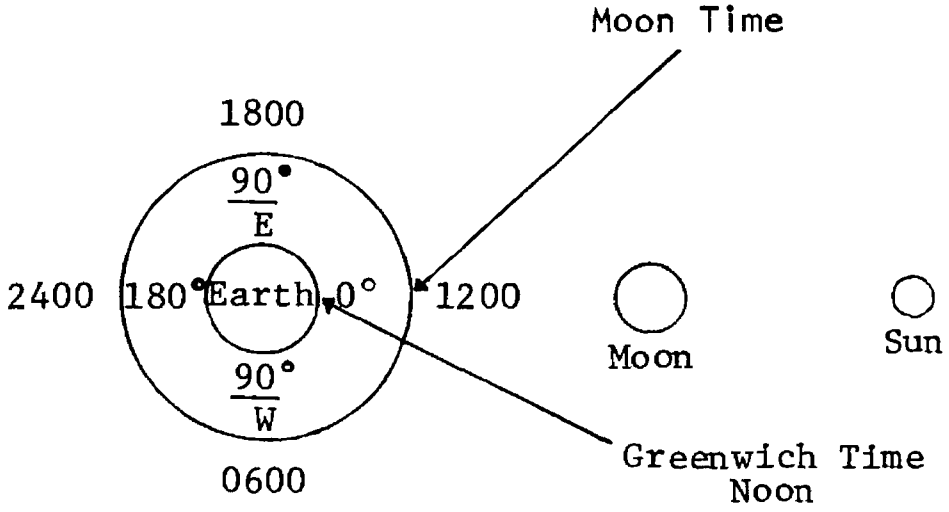
The time of the Moon's phases - (new, 1st qtr., full, 3rd qtr.) is shown in an Ephemeris, Tide Book, etc. -- and is usually given at Greenwich time -- which is on the zero meridian (0°). If -- for example -- the time of New Moon for a certain date -- is at midnite - or 2400 - (or 0000) --- Greenwich time -- this would mean that the New Moon would occur on the opposite side of the world --- as there (on the opposite side) it would be 1200 -- or noon. Remember -- the New Moon always happens at 1200 on our Earth Sun Space (Moon) Clock.

The opposite side of the world - to the 0 meridian --- would be the 180th (180° longitude) meridian -- which is also the international date line (IDL). This IDL runs east of Japan -- thru the Pacific Ocean.

Below is a sketch of the Earth -- showing the 0 meridian --- at 2400 --- and the 180th meridian at noon (1200) -- facing the Moon -- and Sun.

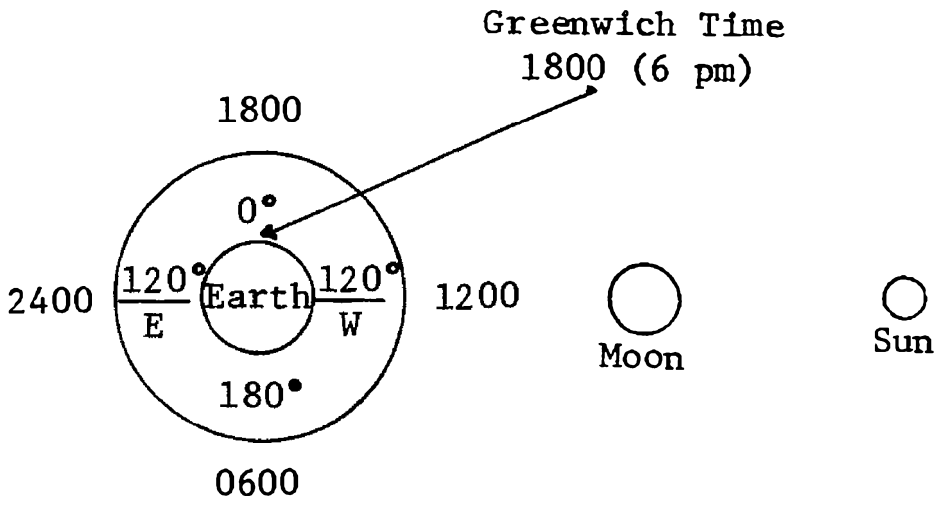


If the reverse happens -- that is New Moon is at 1200 -- Greenwich time -- this would mean that the 0 meridian (Greenwich meridian) would itself be at noon -- or directly under the Moon -- at the New Moon phase.



Above is shown the 2 extremes --- when it is either midnite - or noon -- Greenwich time.

But supposing it should show the New Moon at 2000. This - as usual would put the New Moon at wherever it is noon. Noon is 8 hrs. before 2000 (2000 - 0800 = 1200). As there are 15° for each hour time zone on Earth ---- 8 hrs. would be (8 x 15° =) 120° . This would have to be 120° W - which is in the San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, etc. time zone. Therefore 120° W longitude would be the area directly between the Moon and Sun.



Remember -- the Moon is at the New Moon - at 1200 on the Moon (Earth Sun Space) Clock --- 1st qtr. at 1800 on the Moon Clock --- Full Moon at 2400 (Moon) -- and 3rd qtr. at 0600.

Think of 1200 always facing the Sun on the Moon Clock -- and the Earth revolving counterclockwise.

But now -- what happens to the Moon on this Moon Clock. Remember --- the Earth would make a complete revolution -- or spin - every 24 hrs. -- or once a day. This means -- as previously stated -- that the Earth revolves about 1,040 miles per hr. (at the equator) -- or 1,040 x 24 hrs. = 24,960 = the approx. circumference of Earth.

The Moon - on the other hand -- only orbits about 35.25 miles per hr. in reference to the Earth -- which would also be the same on the Moon Clock --- as the Moon Clock follows the Earth -- with 1200 always facing the Sun.

This therefore means that the Moon would travel 35.25 (mph) x 24 (hrs. in a day) = 846 miles per day -- on the Moon Clock -- or in reference to the Earth's surface. As mentioned above -- the Earth rotates 1,040 mph -- or 24,960 (= 1,040 x 24) per day. If we divide the distance that the Earth turns (spins) in one day -- by the total distance the Moon travels

in one day -- 24,960 ÷ 846 = 29.5 -- or the time for the Moon to orbit the Earth -- in reference to the Sun -- or a synodic or lunar month.

Notice that we used different methods of proving the Moon's velocity, etc.

As mentioned above -- the Moon would cover about 846 miles a day -- on our Moon Clock (Earth Sun Space). As it would take 29.53 days for the Moon to complete an orbit around the Moon Clock -- at the surface of the Earth --- this means that it (Moon) would cover 1/29.53 of the circumference (of Earth -- on the Moon Clock) each day. As there are 24 hrs. on a Moon Clock -- this means that the Moon would travel 24 ÷ 29.53 = about .8127 + hrs. -- or 48.8 minutes per day.

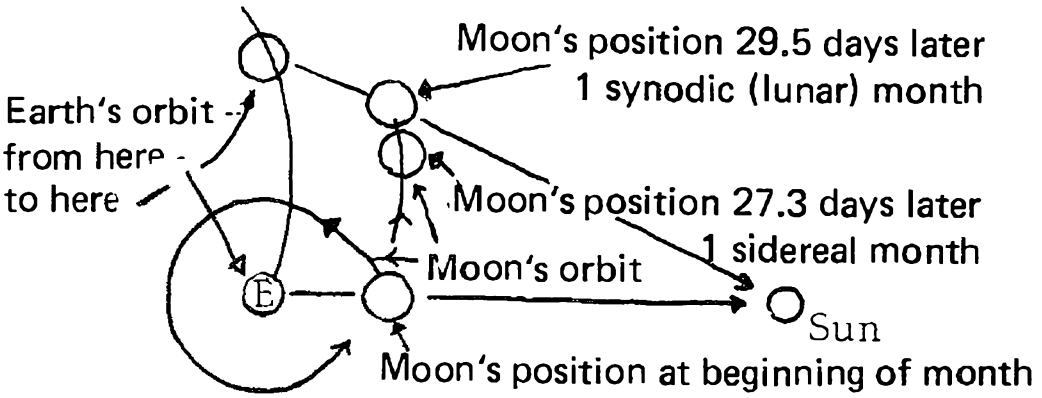
On page 132 following, you will see 5 sketches of the Moons movements. Starting at the bottom of the page --- assuming that the New Moon happened at exactly 1200 at Los Angeles time zone = 120° W longitude = 120° ÷ 15 per time zone = 8 hrs after Greenwich time zone -- or 0° longitude. This - then --- means that - this part of the Earth's time zone (120 W long.) for San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, etc. --- is aligned with the Moon and Sun.

But 4 hrs later -- (or 4 x 15° per hour = 60°) the 180° longitude (120° + 60° = 180°) or the International Date Line would face the Sun. The Moon would have moved slightly --- about 7 minutes - to about 1207 (Moon Time) from aligning exactly with the Sun and Earth this 1207 Moon Time - is not shown on the sketches.)

On the 2nd sketch - from the bottom -- it is 1800 (eighteen hundred) --- or 6 hrs later - at L.A. and the Moon has moved to 1210 (twelve hundred ten). Follow the remaining sketches - upward from the bottom -- to see how the Moon continues to move - in it's orbit about the Earth. At noon - Los Angeles time -- on the following day it would be 1239 Moon Time. 48 minutes later -- L.A.'s time -- and Moon Time are the same -- 1248.

If the Earth stood still -- and did not orbit about the Sun -- --- the Moon would complete its orbit in only 27.32 days -- (a sidereal month) instead of 29.53 (remember --- a synodical month) --- or about 2.21 days sooner. Sidereal - comes from the Latin - sidereus - meaning a star.

So every 27.32 days the Moon is lined up with a certain star. As was just mentioned --



the Earth has moved to the east in its orbit about the Sun -- so it takes the Moon another 2.21 days to "catch up" to the Earth.

If you cannot remember the names (1) synodical - and (2) sidereal -- you can at least substitute (1) a "Sun orbit - and (2) a star orbit".

Below we are going to summarize the above mentioned 5 timings of the Moon -- in which you may - or may not be interested. But at least if you read them -- you will have a vague understanding -- that may at sometime become valuable to you.

Moons Orbital Periods

(1) Synodical month = 29.53058796296 days.
Synodos - from the Greek - meaning a meeting - with the Sun -- or from New Moon to New Moon.

(2) Sidereal month = 27.321661 days.
Sidereus - from Latin - meaning star -- or the time for the Moon - to make an orbit -- from star to star.

(3) Anomalistic month = 27.554551 days.
Anomalus - from Latin - meaning uneven, irregular, abnormal --- or the Moons orbit from perigee (closest to earth) - and back to perigee.

(4) Tropical month = 27.32158217592 days.
Tropicus - from Latin - of or belonging to a turn - of the Sun. Hence - the Moons orbit from the vernal equinox and return.

(5) Draconic or Nodical month = 27.08488796296 days.
Draconic - from Latin - pertaining to the head or tail of a dragon -- or the Moon traveling about the dragon (a constellation of stars). Nodical - nodus - Latin - nodule - where a satellite (Moon) intersects the plane of the primaries (Earths) orbit.

In the Synodic month (#1) the Moon lines up with the Earth and Sun -- every (app) 29.5 days. Notice however -- that in the other 4 (from#2 to#5) --- the Moon orbital time is figured from 4 separate points in space -- and that their (#2 to#5) times vary by less than a half day --- and all of them are about 2 days - or less then the Synodic (lunar) month. Everything in space is constantly moving -- but the farther objects -- because of the greater distance -- appear (apparently) to standstill. This accounts for slight difference in the Moons orbital time -- in the last 4 -- as shown above.

The Moon's average velocity around the Earth is about .635 - or almost 2/3 of a mile - per second. But its speed increases about 6.7% -- or to about .678 m.p.s. at perigee (closest) and reduces the same amt. - or to only about .592 m.p.s. at apogee (furthest). This appears to be insignificant -- but when you realize that this would increase -- or decrease the Moon's velocity around Earth -- at about 150 miles per hour. If you imagine a faster -- and this part of the ellipse - to

the focal point - or Earth is shorter
and the Moon also turns - or spins - (but constantly faces the Earth) slightly faster on the perigee side of its orbit -- because - at that time it is closer to Earth.

Now - as to the ridiculous argument that the Moon's (or any other astronomical body) force is in relation to the inverse square of the distance (R^2) -- instead of the distance (R) --- as presently believed by almost 100% of the brain-washed astronomers and physicists.

As mentioned previously:

(1) the orbital velocity of the Moon,

(2) the rotational (spinning) time,

(3) the force,

are all directly inversely proportional to the distance (=R-- not R^2) and because the Moon's mass and density are 9 times greater than presently believed (which makes its density - instead of only 60% as much -- to 5.4 (=9x.60=5.4) times greater than Earth -- we unequivicably believe that the evidence indicates that this is the reason that the same side of the Moon constantly faces the Earth. For example -- try to spin a top made of solid lead -- and see how slow it will turn. Now do the same with a light metal top -- and notice how fast and easily it turns. ?Would this not also work for the planets, etc.? See "Newton's Laws are Full of Flaws" -- by this same author.

We recently - somewhere -- read a report that someone calculated the mathematics - as to why the Moon constantly faces the Earth - explaining that it takes an entire book to figure the calculations. No wonder that life has become so complex -- with one "Mickey Mouse" after another. Naturally no one would dare -- no average person - could have the

"audacity" to dispute these mystical calculations -- figured by a member of the upper echelon of the ivory towers. Nor would anyone -- during Columbus' time -- have dared to dispute that the world was stationary - and flat.

The Moon also has another action in its elliptical orbit. It crosses the Earths equator - on its downward trip - going southeasterly --- and on its upward trip - going northeasterly -- at identical angles. Because of the ellipse -- the distance that the Moon would go below - or above the equator -- would vary but slightly -- due to the longer part of the ellipse at apogee.

You might wonder what the tides have to do with the weather.

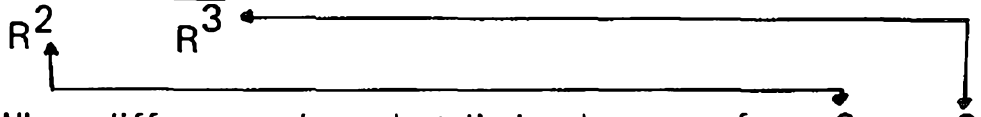
The answer to this is -- much, much, much. Unfortunately -- Newton's (inadvertent) error - shows that the Moon has only about twice as much force on the tides - as does the Sun. But more unfortunately -- the majority of the robots of the scientific world - possessing all kinds of scientific degrees and diplomas -- have been duly and sanctimoniously accepted into the secret society of wizardry -- which has - under oath -- pledged to attact - viciously if necessary -- to lie - steal - cheat - discredit - or do whatever necessary to anyone who may have the audacity to dispute Newton.

Furthermore - according to the tenets of this imaginary secret society of wizardry -- a member (not you or I -- thank God) may "Mickey Mouse" -- fudge a little here and there --- cheat a little here and there - if necessary -- to prove that the spacecraft flights have followed Newton's laws to a tee --- like when Newton's laws -- and N.A.S.A. -- shows that the Earths gravity (Sun - Earth gravisphere) extends to only 160,000 - instead of almost 4 million miles -- even tho the Moon is 240,000 -- or 80,000 beyond the Newton's calculations.

A real genius knows that if you multiply 160,000 by 25 -- he knows what the answer will be -- still be 4 million. This

was -- we -- or rather "they" - gradually find out what the "fudge" factor is for each stellar body.

When Newton's force formula showed that the Sun would have 99.9% of the force on the tides --- with the Moon only having a measly 1/2 of 1/10%. But some genius (we hope it was not Newton) decided how to make it work! Simply by changing one little bitsy number - in the force formula from - $F=\frac{MM}{R^2}$ to $F=\frac{MM}{R^3}$



What difference does that little change -- from 2 - to 3 make. Any loyal member of this secret society - and their followers and coherts - will quickly accept this. This reduces the Suns force from 99.9% to a measly 35%. A stroke of genius.

?The logic for this change? It seems as tho the logic is -- that the Moon and Earth are dual planets -- they've been together for billions of years -- and therefore (the Sun -- altho having more than 2 times more force on the Moon -- than does Earth -- by Newton's formula -- still cannot pull the Moon out of orbit.

Their logic is -- that because there is a love affair -- between the Moon and Earth. But you and I -- thank God again -- are more logical --- we believe that very strong love (sometimes) may forever hold 2 people together - forever and ever -- but - we (you and I, again) know that love just doesn't work in the laws of nature, in the universe, or in physics.

If one believes that many members of the medical profession are bigoted - prejudiced, against change or improvement -- then they should examine the scientific profession. Going into the second year -- since announcing the errors of Newton -- there - so far - has not been one individual scientist - university, etc. who has publicly (to our knowledge) stated that Newton erred. Yet - not one -- no one - mind you -- has challenged up -- or applied for the $1,000 reward - that we offered - to the first one to disprove our claims. And the

offer is still open. However - one Newtonian zealot wrote a quite nasty letter - before having read the book.

But Nasa (National AEronautics and Space Administration) were the gallant ones. They turned in our simulated $1,000 bills -- advertising our offer of the reward -- to the U.S. Secret Service -- on at least 2 occasions. Apparently -- it must be illegal to photograph one side of a thousand dollar bill -- with several changes. ?Do you think this was somewhat immature -- and childish - for this respected -- awed -- revered -- and high salaried organization -- of the U.S. Government -- being paid and supported by all us unrepresented owners of the government - the taxpayers? ?Is it time for these government bigwheels -- to do something for their bosses -- the taxpayer? ?Should they stop playing holloween tricks -- and investigate - to determine whether Newtons laws - are --- or are not correct -- and thereby save the American taxpayers billions of dollars?

Don't forget --- most every U.S. Congressman, the President and the Vice President (Agnew) were notified. As well as every university - and library in the U.S. and Canada. Plus the fact that most of the approximate 1,000 members of the news media -- radio, T.V., and newspaper - in the U.S. and Canada were notified. News reporters - in general -- have no scientific knowledge - imagination or foresight.

They usually are members of the service clubs, chambers of commerce, etc., - and are only interested in telling you - whatever will promote their interest --- and will suppress - or give unfavorable comment to their enemies -- the thinkers. They (the reporters) are usually authorities when it comes to rape, murder, sex, violence, etc. But if you're willing to secretly pay -- anything can suddenly become newsworthy. And many of the owners of these news media use their positions - to promote their power and wealth. For example --- one publisher was sold an expensive yacht ---- at a bargain

price of less than 1% - in exchange for political favors --- like publicity -- to elect certain persons - to high political office.

?Are we -- the common people to close our eyes -- and allow these scoundrels to continue?

But on the other hand -- there are those that are courageous and dedicated.

For example -- the Hawthorne (California) Community News - and particularly their talented news editor - Steve Smythe ---- and also the Scranton (Pennsylvania) Times -- and editor Ed Rogers - and reporter Jack Walsh -- are to be complimented - for their efforts - to bring this to the forefront.

There are 5 different points at which the Moon is timed -- each from a different place -- in its orbit about the Earth. It is certainly not necessary to try and remember them. However -- two of these points are certainly worth your understanding.

One of which you are probably familiar with -- is the so called lunar month (from the Latin - lunaris - pertaining to the moon) -- which is often considered as 30 days. Actually it is approximately 29.53 days.

The lunar month is called the Synodical month. Synodical derives from the Greek language -- Synodos -- meaning a meeting -- that is - in this case - a lining up - or meeting of the Moon, Earth, and Sun -- which happens every Full and New Moon phase. These 3 (Moon, Earth, Sun) line up twice every synodic (lunar) month -- once on the Full Moon -

and then on the New Moon - when the Moon is between the Earth and Sun.

These same three line up vertically -- but not necessarily horizontally. However -- when they do line up horizontally -- we have an eclipse (to hide) of the Moon - at Full Moon -- or the Moon is hidden (fully or partially) behind the Earth -- from the Sun.

At New Moon -- if they (Earth, Moon, Sun) are lined up horizontally -- the Earth will be partially hidden (eclipsed) from the Sun's rays - by the Moon.

One way to remember synodical (month) -- is to associate it with synonym - words with different spellings - but similar meanings or synonymous. You will find that if you know the root meaning of a word -- and associate it with some of your present knowledge - or experience -- you will discover that it is easier -- and more fastinating to learn - and retain - new knowledge. Then learning can become like an exciting - and interesting game.

Now that we have pretty much covered the Moon's movements --- let's now trace the ocean tides.

Let's assume that Los Angeles ---- or any place in the world -- is directly under the New Moon Phase.

The previous sketches -- shows that every location on earth passes vertically (on the same degree of longitude) under the Moon -- every approx. 24.8 hrs. This time varies slightly because of the Moon's elliptical orbit, etc.

Again -- the herein oft mentioned established theory of "2 hi tides - on opposite sides of the Earth -- simultaneously" -- proves that -- "Somebody else's Laws are also Full of Flaws."

The tides vary greatly -- even on the same degree of longitude --- hi tide one place --- with a lo tide at another location.

As quite a contrast occurs on the 2 sides of the Panama Canal -- Balboa on the Pacific side --- and Cristobal - only about 40 miles -- almost directly to the North -- on the Atlantic side.

Strangely, Cristobal's hi tide happens anywhere from several minutes -- to as much as 6 hrs. -- before Balboa's. On Jan. 20 (shown as Jan 19 - on the chart) Balboa had its hi tide at 0135. 5 minutes later - it was lo tide at Cristobal. At this moment the Moon had already passed over the Panama Canal 8 hrs. earlier. (Remember the Alamo -- but <u>do</u> <u>not</u> remember the theory of "2 opposite tides").

And the hi tides at Balboa - are from 11' to 17' higher - than at Cristobal --- and the lo tides at Balboa can be as much as 2.5' lower to over 4' higher - than at Cristobal.

You may be intrigued -- if you check the charts of the comparative records between these two cities. The charts show at least 28 different rhythms -- but yet - there are more.

Another intriguing fact is the similarity in the times of all the 4 tides (Hi #1, Lo #1, Hi #2, Lo #2) -- during the New andFull Moon phases -- for each individual port. Also -- that the times of Hi 1 tide -- for example --- may go from 0100 at New Moon -- to 1350 at Full Moon -- then return to near 0100 at the next New Moon.

And the next Hi #2 -- will take the reverse action -- starting at 1350 at New Moon -- going to 0100 at Full Moon --- back and forth - back and forth.

Also the times for the 4 individual tides remain about the same - for 1 day, 2 days, 3 days, etc. after -- or before -- either New or Full Moon.

By gathering up all these facts and idiosyncrasies about the tides --- and completely eliminating and ignoring the many times mentioned established and accepted theory of tides --- we can now begin with an open mind --- to use logic -- instead of blindly following tradition ----- which may be similar to -- the blind leading the blind.

You might rightly say - and think -- but what do the tides have to do with the weather? Unless we first acknowledge our past ignorance of the tides -- and begin to understand how they work -- how can we understand the weather?

But --- by understanding the tides -- which in effect are the accumulations of many years of accurate records --- so that quite accurate predictions can be made from these said records -- even tho we (not you or me - of course) have been brainwashed with incorrect theories about the force between the Earth and Moon -- by using the correct "fudge" factors -- anything can work.

As was stated elsewhere --- 2 x 2 can be made to equal 100 - if we use a "fudge" factor of 25 (2 x 2 x 25 = 100). Or 2 x 2 to equal 10 requires "fudge" factor of 2.5 (2 x 2 x 2.5 = 10) etc., etc.

From all this knowledge we can begin speculating on new theories --- subject to further study and research -

(1) the tides throughout the entire world work in a hormoneous manner -- like a football team -- with each player having a specific duty -- or duties -- to perform. A change of plans by one player -- can alter the action of all the remaining players;

(2) force of both the Moon (84%) and the Sun (16%) cooperate.and coordinate their forces -- at or near the Full and New Moon;

(3) altho the pulling forces of the Moon and Sun perhaps act on the center of the Earth --- but these forces also pull on the Earth's surface -- to act more readily on the fluid -- water;

(4) these forces are directed and started in -- sometimes the same areas -- but can be diverted into other areas;

(5) these forces cause a harmonic -- or rolling and rocking motion on the water --- that causes the tides to oscillate -- back and forth -- back and forth. This can perhaps be linked to someone who has many rocking chairs -- in which he dashes from rocking chair to rocking chair -- giving each chair a push -- to get it to oscillate ---- and then he has to rush to repeat the procedure - so as to continue the action to eternity;

(6) as to the theory that the Sun pulls against the Moon -- when the Moon is at either 1st qtr. or 3rd qtr. Moon -- we thoroughly disagree. We (perhaps you and I) believe that the Sun gets out of time -- or out of phase (with the Moon) and begins to lift on the lo tides -- or doing the opposite to the Moon;

(7) or as to the theory that the Moon and Sun - combine their forces (during New and Full Moon) --- to simultaneously pull in opposite directions -- on the opposite sides of the Earth --- is the most idiotic of the many other incorrect theories. We believe that these harmonic rhythms -- once set in action -- will continue until the Earth completes its lunar turn -- in

about 24.8 hrs. - to again come under the influence of the Moon's mystical gravitional forces. We (you and I) do believe -- however -- that equal and opposite forces are required to play an accordian -- to open and close same -- but that this same theory does not work - with gravity. Therefore we do not believe that the Earth or Sun has a secret arm that is able to reach and also pull on the opposite side of Earth. In other words -- gravity can pull in only one direction;

(8) why hi tides are equal during the New or Full Moon-- providing the Moon is at the same distance -- is because - as was previously stated -- altho they (Moon and Sun) are either on the same side -- or on opposite sides of the Earth -- they are in phase with each other. Both are figuratively picking up the same fruit -- at the same time;

(9) the gravitation forces obviously do not necessarily occur directly beneath the Moon. They (gravitational forces) apparently can act in a way - similar to a magnet that attracts thousands of iron filings -- into a certain pattern;

(10) these "patterns" -- as mentioned in (9) above -- are probably formed by definite geographic contours of the oceans bottoms -- the interferences or changes -- that can alter the tides -- such as inlets -- land obstructions -- islands -- bays -- rivers -- the amount - and force of the river currents ---- whether the tides - and how much water flows up same -- and several other factors;

(11) the tides can alter the geographic features of the shoreline - depth of the bottom - create - or eliminate islands or land masses, etc.;

(12) areas where the ocean waters can "funnel" -- or be forced and directed into a smaller area -- have some effects on the height of the tides;

(13) the Bay of Fundy -- which is between the northern end of the state of Maine -- and the province of New Brunswick in Canada - is on the west side of said bay -- and the province of Nova Scotia's peninsula forms the easterly boundary. A map of this area is shown on page 120. Here the world highest tides - at same place -- approach a hite of 55 ft. The Encyclopedia Americana - and other "authoritative" textbooks state that hi tides are caused by the so called Gulf Stream -- that presumably flows northwesterly -- some hundred miles or so - to the east. We hate to be presumptuous (actually - we love it) in asking what in hell does this Gulf Stream have to do with the hi tides -- in the Bay of Fundy. The water within this Bay are shallow --- in fact in Minas Basin - an extension to the northwest part of the Bay (Fundy) -- parts of it (Minas Bay) have no water at some lo tides. Also -- the continental shelf of the Atlantic -- (where the water is shallow) - extends for a great distance from shore;

(14) perhaps one of the most significant effects on the height of the tides -- is the depth of the immediate - and surrounding waters.

Summary Tides

(1) harmoneous manner - like a football team

(2) Moon and Sun's forces cooperate

(3) harmonic action causes oscillations

(4) Moon and Sun get out of phase at qtr. phases

(5) forces cause a rolling oscillation

(6) theory of Sun pulling against Moon at qtr. phases incorrect

(7) incorrect theory of pulling both directions

(8) equal tides during New or Full Moon

(9) gravity can be like a magnet with iron filings

(10) patterns of tides formed by definate geological formations

(11) tides can alter geographic features

(12) funneling effect

(13) not Gulf Stream that cause Bay of Fundy tides

(14) tides are higher where the ocean is shallow

MONTCON
PETITCODIAC
Riv.
NEW BRUNSWICK
SAINT JOHN
BAY OF FUNDY
YARMOUTH

AMHERST
NEW GLASGOW
NOVA SCOTIA
DARTMOUTH
HALIFAX
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORTH

SUMMARY OF TIDES THRUOUT THE WORLD

As to the funneling effect -- there are other places with equal or better geographic conditions - than the Bay of Fundy - throughout the world -- that have very low hi tides.

In fact -- the Bay of Fundy could theoretically have comparatively insignificant tides -- except for one fact.

But first -- let's think about why such places as the Hawaiian Islands (about 3 ft. max.) - the Samoan Islands, Fiji Islands, Philippine Islands get very lo tides.

Or why there are very hi tides in the Magellan Straits, in Chile, at the south tip of South America - up to 34 ft. hi -- but nearby - in the Tierra del Fuego the tides are under 6 ft.

Or why the tides only reach about 1.5' on the Atlantic side (Caribbean Sea) of the Panama Canal -- but reach a surprising 17.6 ft. - almost a dozen times higher -- on the Pacific side of the canal.

Or why the tides in the Gulf of Mexico, the Mediterranean Sea, the Red Sea - rarely reach 6' at any point. If you look at a map - you would logically think that the Persian Gulf -- being smaller -- would have still lower tides. But it has tides twice as hi as the above (Gulf of Mexico, Mediterranean and Red Seas).

Or why the west coast of Africa until getting above the equator - and beyond the bulge - or projection of Africa - which includes the countries of - Nigeria, Dahomey, Togo, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, and Liberia, that the tides are relatively lo - from about 3 to 8 ft.

Then at Sierra Leone - at about 8° above the equator - in Africa - the tides began to reach 10 ft. or more --- building up to about 20 ft. at Portuguese Guinea -- dropping to about 6 to 10 ft. until reaching Morocco - where they again reach to

about 12 ft. Then at Gibraltar -- and on into the Mediterranean Sea - the tides rarely get over 3 ft. -- excepting at the city of Gabis, in Tunisia, Africa - they may occasionally go slightly over 6 ft.

Continuing northerly - along the Atlantic - along the west coast of Europe -- Spain and Portugal -- the tides approach 13 ft. --- and on the Bay of Biscay - along France's west coast -- the heighth may reach 19 ft.

Along The English Channel the tides reach 20, 30 and as much as 40 ft. In the Irish Sea - between Ireland and England - the tides range from 15 to beyond 40 ft.

?What is this mystery - that determines the height of the tides? It is generally conceded that if the ocean waters are channeled, or funneled ▽ -- and trapped into a narrow area -- that the tides will be hi. ?Then what about the aforementioned waters that are somewhere trapped into the Gulf of Mexico -- the Mediterrean Sea -- or the Red Sea? These should be areas for very hi tides -- but - it's just the opposite. You may be led to believe that inland seas are not good possibilities. But then remember - the Persian Gulf.

The Hudson Bay in northern Canada should also have lo tides -- because it is similar to the Gulf of Mexico. James Bay - a part of -- and at the southern tip of the said Hudson Bay -- which should have a "funneling" effect -- from the Hudson Bay -- should therefore - have hi tides.

Here - we have a paradox. At James Bay - where there should be hi tides -- they only reach about 6'. On the other hand -- where the tides in the Hudson Bay should theoretically be lo -- they often exceed 40' -- in some parts of this mysterious (Hudson) Bay.

Getting back to the Bay of Fundy where the worlds highest tides are - sometimes exceeding 50 ft. The Encyclopedia Americana -- and most other "authorative" textbooks tell us that these hi tides are from the effect of the Gulf Stream -- which meets the Labrador Current at Grand Banks. ?Can

you see any logic to this (where the Gulf Stream in any way could contribute to the hi tides at the Bay of Fundy?

?What then - is the logic of the hi tides?

If you have copies of the maps of the ocean floor of the (1) Pacific, (2) Atlantic, (3) Indian Oceans, and (4) Eastern Canada -- you will see what happens -- what causes the hi tides.

These can be purchased from the National Geographic Society, Washington, D.C. 20036 --- for about $1.00 each, plus postage.

Many places throughout the world -- where the oceans are not "trapped" - or converged into a narrow corner -- the heighth of the tides will depend on the depth of the ocean bottom - at that particular spot and the surrounding area.

Along the Irish Sea (between Ireland and England) -- and the English Channel (between England and France) where the water - is fairly shallow - at - and surrounding an area -- the tides are relatively hi. And our St. Lawrence (gulf and river) have some unusual conditions.

Looking at a map, or globe, of many places -- you may logically think that there would be a very hi tide at certain locations - where there is a "funneling" effect. For example -- as mentioned -- there would appear to be a funneling effect -- in the Mediterrean Sea, the Red Sea, and the Gulf of Mexico. Yet they all have relatively lo (hi) tides. And they all have one thing in common. Deep craters -- and deep water.

Examining the chart ahead -- you will see that the time of the tides is listed -- starting with Battle Harbor - and including 45 stations - well over 1,000 miles to and including the city of Three Rivers - on the ST. Lawrence River - west of the city of Quebec.

Battle Harbor is at the southeast corner of Labrador - on the Atlantic Ocean which is a part of the province of Newfoundland, Canada --- and near the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. At this said Battle Harbor -- the tides drift in 2

opposite directions. (1) To the north - along the Atlantic coast of Newfoundland - toward Cartwright Harbor. (2) And to the south - and southwest - along the northerly shore of the Straight of Bell Island (the Strait of Bell Island is between Newfoundland and the island of Newfoundland) -- continuing southwesterly along the northerly shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence --- and finally into the St Lawrence River.

You will see on the chart that the time of this first hi tide is 1732 (Eastern Std time) at Battle Harbor - station 180 -- during the Full Moon phase at apogee (closest to Earth) - on Jan. 8, 1974 -- and time of this hi tide gradually becomes later and later -- as it (the hi tide) gradually moves along the north coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence - enters the St. Lawrence River -- heading toward the end of the major tide movement - to Three Rivers (station 371) - about 60 miles west of the city of Quebec -- at 1130 - the following day - Jan. 9, 1974. This means then - that it takes the hi tide 18 hrs. -- or 3/4 of a day - to move from station #180 (Battle Harbor) to station #371 (Three Rivers). But notice that it takes the lo tide about 3 hrs. longer or a total of 21 hrs. (2320 - 2015).

These tide records are taken from the Tide Tables for the East Coast of North and South America - published by the U.S. Dept. of Commerce. The station numbers - are those designated for each tide location -- in the said Tide Tables.

Notice that (1) the height of the hi tides - in the first column starts at 5.3 ft. at Battle Harbor -- builds up to a maximum height of 16.9 ft. (station #347) - and then reduces to 1.7 ft. at the final point -- Three Rivers. (2) But the 2nd hi tide begins at 5.7 ft. at Battle Harbor -- builds up to 20.3 ft. - finally falling to 5.1 ft. at Three Rivers.

This was mentioned elsewhere -- that there are 2 separate hi tides -- about 12 hrs. and 25 minutes from one hi tide - to the next. Each has its own characteristics and personality. And as previously mentioned -- instead of the time being

about 12.4 hrs. from one hi tide to the next hi tide --- at some locations it can be as much as 16 hrs. - or more --- to as little as 9 hrs. - or less.

For example -- at Punta Arenas, Chile on Jan. 6, 1974 it was 1626 hrs. between hi tides -- and only 0837 between the next 2 hi tides.

But the time difference would eventually become equal - or nearly equal -- and then the difference would go the opposite direction. Eventually -- in about 2 weeks the time between #2 and #1 hi tides - would reverse -- so that it would only be 9 hrs. between them (#2 and #1) --- and 16 hrs. between #1 and #2 hi tides.

This constant shifting and reversing of

(1) the height of the hi tides (or lo) that is dependent on the Moon phases -- higher at, or near, the New Moon or Full Moon phases;

(2) that the tide heights are greater when the Moon particularly - (and to a lesser extent -- also the Sun) is closer to Earth -- as at perigee - as opposed to apogee (farthest);

(3) that the rhythm of the 2 hi tides (and also lo tides) in reversing their respective positions -- from higher hi to lower hi -- is independent of the Moon phases;

(4) The mystery as why the tides should be similar -- under similar conditions -- whether it is the New or Full Moon phase.

All these rhythms coordinate - to control the tides. And -- as was previously discussed -- the Sun gets out of phase, or time, with the Moon -- during the transfer from New Moon, to 1st qtr. ---- and then it (Sun) starts reversing itself - to get

back into phase - from 1st qtr. - back to Full Moon --- then the Sun reverses itself -- in again returning to the New Moon phase.

Without using any science - or scientific background -- let's go into how nature itself -- solves its own problems -- naturally -- by nature -- which makes our laws of physics.

Take a tree that leans to one side - because of the constant winds. The roots on the leeward side (opposite the wind) of the tree are under compression -- thereby preventing them (the roots) from absorbing the nutrients from the soil -- and therefore hinders their (roots - and that side of the tree) growth.

But the roots on the windward (facing the wind) side of the tree - have the opposite effect. The roots are free to "dig in" and grow -- not only to give the nutrients to the roots -- but also to that side (windward) of the tree itself -- thereby making the tree heavier on that side -- so as to give it a better balancing effect.

The tree itself cannot "think" to do this --- or be told that it (tree) must grow bigger roots -- and the trunk of the tree must also get heavier -- on the windward side --- or it will fall over. The tree only does what nature decides --- if it is to survive.

Lake St. Peter -- a wide section of the St. Lawrence River -- is that way (wide) to hold the incoming tide waters -- and the downstream overflow. Again -- the river was not told - that it "must" have a catch basin. It (river) could not think. But nature solved the problem.

One of the most intriging problems of the Earth was also solved. This will be thoroughly discussed - in our forthcoming book - (about March 1975) "The Devils Triangle - and the ----- ------ World". This is so alarming -- and frightening -- that we daren't fill in the missing word -- until publication.

Not to appear redundant -- but we must again return to the present and long accepted theory - of two tides - one facing

the Moon --- and the other (hi tide) opposite the Moon. Because the Sun -- according to Newton's Mickey Moused formula - has about 35% of the force on the tides -- perhaps it was not too difficult - to believe that the Sun and Moon - reached on opposite sides - to pull equally - in opposite directions - and other equally fantastic theories - to explain a hi tide opposite to the Moon.

If you have read this book -- from the beginning -- you no doubt have the understanding of why the tides are equal - during New or Full Moon --- other things being equal.

But our main purpose here - is to show how the Moon effects the weather.

Summary of Instructions for Arriving at Moon Time

(1) If time of a Moon Phase is shown in Greenwich time -- enter said time.

(2) Add 1 hr. -- for each 15° west of 0° meridian (Greenwich time). For example NYC is on the 75° time zone. So 75° ÷ 15 = 5 -- meaning that NYC time is 5 hrs. later than Greenwich time.

(3) As time is usually given in hrs. and min. -- convert the min. into a decimal part of 1 hr. For example --- 1503 --- means 15 hrs. and 3 min. after midnite -- or 3 hrs. and 3 min. after noon --- which means (15 - 12 noon = 3 pm) 3:03 pm. As 3 min. = .05 of an hr. (3 ÷ 60 = .05) --- add this to 15 hrs. --- or 15.05 -- is the decimal hr.

(4) Divide the decimal hr. -- by the number of hrs. in a day - or 15.05 ÷ 24 = .6271. This means that at 15.05 hrs. --- the day is .6271 used up.

(5) The Moon only travels an average of .8127 of an hour -- each day -- of the 24 hr. "Moon Clock". As the Moon requires 29.53 days to complete a Synodic (Lunar) month (24 ÷ .8127 = 29.53) --- this agrees. Multiplying our .6271 decimal part of a day -- as shown in #4 above -- by our part of the Moon's movement per day -- shown in this section (5) above --- gives us (.6271 x .8127 =) .5096 hrs. -- that the Moon would have moved -- on the "Moon Clock" --- at 1503 (on 3-8-74) -- or 15.05 decimal time.

(6) 24 hrs. are to be added on for Full Moon --- or 12 hrs. at New Moon. As it was Full Moon on 3-8-74 --- add 24 to .5096 hrs. -- shown on #5 above -- (for the time that the Moon had moved from midnite - 2400 - to when the Moon was directly overhead --- above 75° longitude -- Eastern Std. Time. (24 + .5096 = 24.5096, or -- 00.5096).

(7) If we wish to reconvert this to hrs. and min. --- it would be necessary to multiply .5096 x 60 (min. in 1 hr.) = about 31 - min. --- or 0031 -- or 31 min. after midnite -- the time of the Moon passing directly overhead -- at 75° W longitude time zone.

Generally - however - it may be more practical - to keep the time in hrs. - and fractions (meaning the same thing as decimals) thereof.

(8) If you wish to get the Moon time - in between New Moon and Full Moon --- merely add .8127 for each day after New or Full Moon -- and then proceed as before. For example -- if it is 2 days after New Moon ---- 2 x .8127 + 12 = 13.6254.

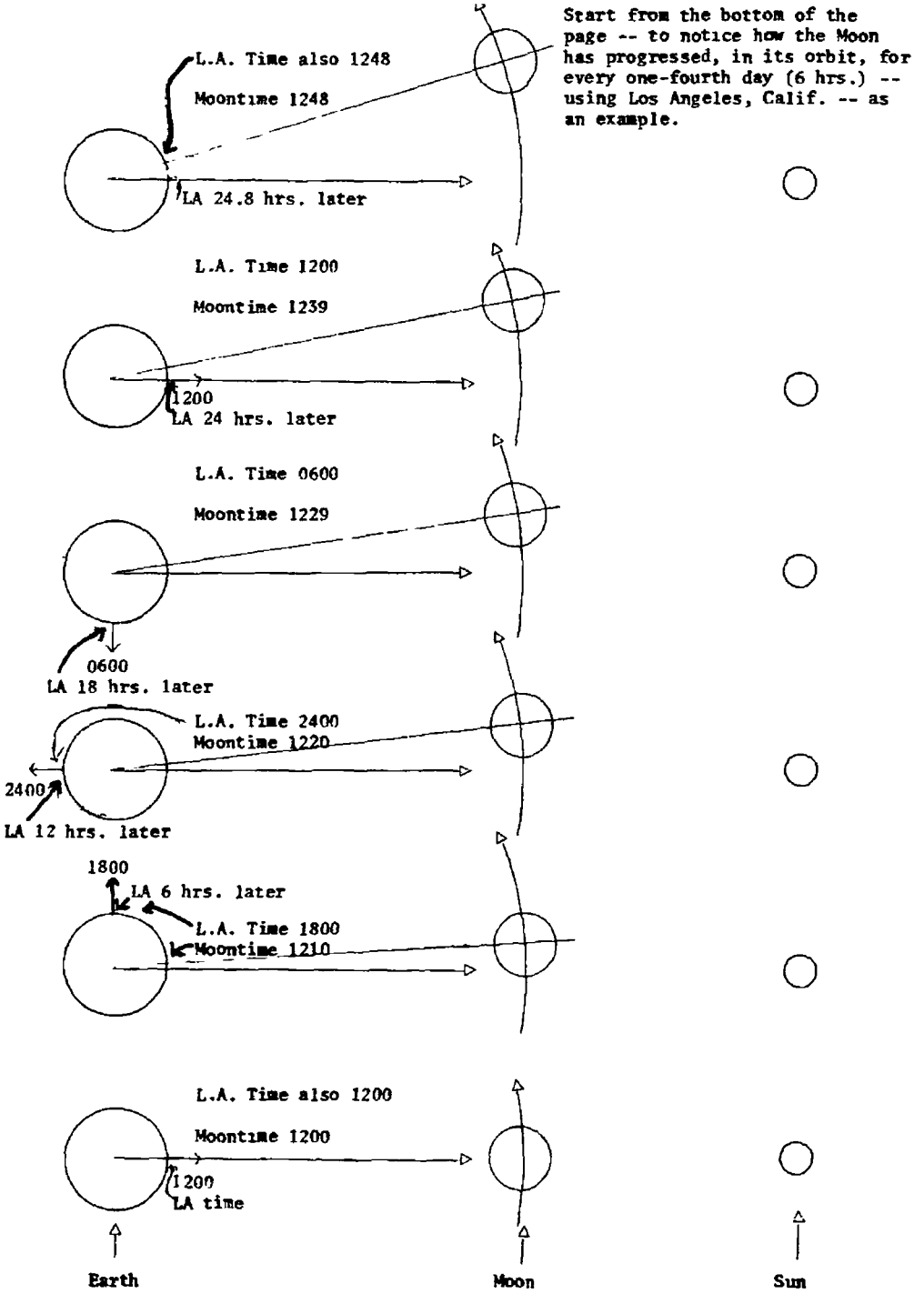
If a day before - subtract .8127 from 12 - or 11.1873, etc. As 1st qtr. the starting time would be (12 + 6=) 1800. At 3rd qtr. (00 + 6 =) 0600.

Moon Times for an Entire Lunar (Synodic) Month

Full Moon 29.53 days x .8127 = 24.0000 = 2400 or = 0000 = Full Moon

After Full Moon	Moon Moves Hrs. per day					24 hr. Daily Location of Moon Hours	Hrs. & Minutes	
1 day after Full Moon	= 1	x	.8127	+	00	= 00.8127	= 0048	
2 " " " "	= 2	x	"	+	"	= 01.6254	= 0136	
3 " " " "	= 3	x	"	+	"	= 02.4381	= 0244	
4 " " " "	= 4	x	"	+	"	= 03.2508	= 0325	
5 " " " "	= 5	x	"	+	"	= 04.0635	= 0406	
6 " " " "	= 6	x	"	+	"	= 04.8762	= 0453	
7 " " " "	= 7	x	"	+	"	= 05.6889	= 0569	
7.3825		x	"	+	"	= 06.0000	= 0600	3rd Qtr.
After 3rd Qtr.								
1 day after 3rd Qtr.	= 1	x	.8127	+	06	= 06.8127	= 0648	
2 " " " "	= 2	x	"	+	"	= 07.6254	= 0736	
3 " " " "	= 3	x	"	+	"	= 08.4381	= 0844	
4 " " " "	= 4	x	"	+	"	= 09.2508	= 0925	
5 " " " "	= 5	x	"	+	"	= 10.0635	= 1006	
6 " " " "	= 6	x	"	+	"	= 10.8762	= 1053	
7 " " " "	= 7	x	"	+	"	= 11.6889	= 1169	
7.3825		x	"	+	"	= 12.0000	= 1200	New Moon
After New Moon								
1 day after New Moon	= 1	x	"	+	12	= 12.8127	= 1248	
2 " " " "	= 2	x	"	+	"	= 13.6254	= 1336	
3 " " " "	= 3	x	"	+	"	= 14.4381	= 1444	
4 " " " "	= 4	x	"	+	"	= 15.2508	= 1525	
5 " " " "	= 5	x	"	+	"	= 16.0635	= 1606	
6 " " " "	= 6	x	"	+	"	= 16.8762	= 1653	
7 " " " "	= 7	x	"	+	"	= 17.6889	= 1769	
7.3825		x	"	+	"	= 18.0000	= 1800	1st. Qtr.
After 1st Qtr.								
1 day after 1st Qtr.	= 1	x	"	+	18	= 18.8127	= 1848	
2 " " " "	= 2	x	"	+	"	= 19.6254	= 1936	
3 " " " "	= 3	x	"	+	"	= 20.4381	= 2044	
4 " " " "	= 4	x	"	+	"	= 21.2508	= 2125	
5 " " " "	= 5	x	"	+	"	= 22.0635	= 2206	
6 " " " "	= 6	x	"	+	"	= 22.8762	= 2253	
7 " " " "	= 7	x	"	+	"	= 23.6889	= 2369	
7.3825		x	"	+	"	= 24.0000	= 2400	Full Moon

.8127 = 48.762 minutes


Start from the bottom of the page -- to notice how the Moon has progressed, in its orbit, for every one-fourth day (6 hrs.) -- using Los Angeles, Calif. -- as an example.
L.A. Time also 1248
Moontime 1248
LA 24.8 hrs. later
L.A. Time 1200
Moontime 1239
1200
LA 24 hrs. later
L.A. Time 0600
Moontime 1229
0600
LA 18 hrs. later
L.A. Time 2400
Moontime 1220
2400
LA 12 hrs. later
1800
LA 6 hrs. later
L.A. Time 1800
Moontime 1210
L.A. Time also 1200
Moontime 1200
1200
LA time
Earth
Moon
Sun

Moon Time
(Earth–Sun–Space Time)
for Full and New Moon at 75° longitude EST

Phase	1974	Greenwich Time	75° Time	Decimal Hours	24 ×	.8127	+ 24 or + 12	Hours Min.
	1/8	1236	1736	17.6	.7333	.5960	24.5960	= 2436
N	1/23	1102	1602	16.033	.6681	.5429	12.5429	= 1233
	2/6	2324	*0424	4.4	.1833	.1490	*24.1490	= *2409
N	2/22	0534	1034	10.5666	.4403	.3578	12.3578	= 1215
	3/8	1003	1503	15.0500	.6271	.5096	24.5096	= 2431
N	3/23	2124	*0224	2.4	.1	.0813	*12.0813	= *1205
	4/6	2100	*0200	2.0	.0833	.0677	*24.0677	= *2404
N	4/22	1017	1517	15.2833	.6368	.5175	12.5175	= 1231
	5/6	0855	1355	13.9167	.5799	.4713	24.4713	= 2428
N	5/21	2034	*0134	1.5667	.0653	.0531	*12.0531	= *1203
	6/4	2210	*0310	3.1667	.1319	.1072	*24.1072	= *2406
N	6/20	0456	0956	9.9333	.4139	.3367	12.3367	= 1220
	7/4	1240	1740	17.6667	.7361	.5982	24.5982	= 2436
N	7/19	1207	1707	17.1167	.7132	.5796	12.5796	= 1235
	8/3	0357	0857	8.95	.3729	.3031	24.3031	= 2418
N	8/17	1902	*0002	.0333	.0014	.0011	*12.0011	= *120006
	9/1	1925	*0025	.4167	.0174	.0141	*24.0141	= *240085
N	9/16	0295	0745	7.75	.3229	.2624	12.2624	= 1216
	10/11	1038	1538	15.6333	.6514	.5294	24.5294	= 2432
N	10/15	1225	1725	17.4167	.7257	.5898	12.5898	= 1235
	10/31	0119	0619	6.3167	.2632	.2139	24.2139	= 2413
N	11/14	0053	0553	5.8833	.2451	.1992	12.1992	= 1212
	11/31	1510	2010	20.1667	.8403	.6829	24.6829	= 2441
N	12/13	1625	2125	21.4167	.8924	.7252	12.7252	= 1244
	12/29	0351	0851	8.85	.3688	.2997	24.2997	= 2418

*the following day

N = New Moon
F = Full Moon

Short Summary of Converting to Moon Time

(1) Change from Greenwich time (0 meridian or longitude) to local meridian -- or local time. If you wish more precision -- convert to actual longitudinal time (instead of local time) of 4 min. for each degree of longitude.

(2) Change to decimal hrs.

(3) Divide by 24 hrs. (in a day).

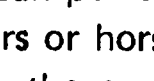
(4) Multiply by .8127 (Moon's movement per day).

(5) Add 12 for New Moon -- or 24 (really 00) for Full Moon --- or 1800 for 1st qtr. -- or 0600 for 3rd qtr. Add .8127 for each day after New or Full Moon --- or subtract for each day before.

(6) That's it -- unless you wish to change to hrs. and min.

Highest Tides in Shallower Water

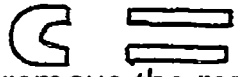
?Why the higher tides where the water is shallower?

For an analogy --- you can perform a simple experiment. Let's assume we have 2 bars or horseshoe  magnets of equal strength --- and have the opposite poles - facing one another

-- just far enough apart -- perhaps an eighth - or sixteenth inch -- so that they do not have the power or force - to pull together.

Then remove one of these magnets --- and put a light piece of metal - such as a paper clip - the same distance from the end of the magnet -- and farther -- say to a half inch or more. Depending on the strength of the magnet -- it (magnet) will attract the paper clip toward either side of the magnet. If you now use

the opposite pole of the 2nd magnet -- and bring it close -- but don't touch the paper clip -- (assuming the paper clip is attached to the other magnet) -- the paper clip will be repelled -- or move away from the 2nd magnet. Try it. It's a fascinating experiment. Plus other fascinating experiments.

Or better yet. Supposing you could leave the same two heavier magnets --- at the minimum distance apart -- as explained above ---- and then remove a chip - or some small pieces from the inner part 
of one of the magnets. Then remove the remainder of the one magnet. The pieces of the magnet - would be immediately attracted toward the large remaining magnet. ?Right?

The analogy here -- as you can plainly see --- is -- if the Earth's and Moon's masses are theoretically considered at the center of each -- respectively -- then as the Earth and Moon are each pulling against the center of the others mass --- the deep ocean waters could be considered as a - more or less - part of the Earth -- with only a small amount of give. But the

water in the shallow section of the ocean --- would be analogous to a small metal fragment --- that could be easily attracted toward the longer magnet (the Moon).

?Get the picture? If the Moon were to pull against the deep oceans -- it (Moon) would hardly reach to the bottom - say 1, 2, or 3 miles down -- and raise this entire volume of water. And it would be quite unlikely that the gravitational pull of the Moon could separate the ocean waters - at some certain distance -- say at 10, 50, 100, or 200 feet.

On the other hand -- nor could the Moon - separate the ocean waters from the ocean floor - in shallow water. But what is feasible -- is -- the Moon's gravitational pull -- against the shallow ocean floors - to gather up neighboring waters - into concetrated segments - to start the never ending - oscillations of the tides

Remember now -- the oft mentioned theory of "2 opposite tides - on opposite sides of the world" -- could not even begin to feasibly work -- as has been proven -- over and over ---- as you can see from simple examining the the tide records ---- that show that it can be hi tide at one location -- and lo tide on the same meridian.

It becomes apparent that inlets to bays, rivers, gulfs, inland seas, etc. can change and alter the normal sequence of the tides. It would be an interesting and worthwhile study for one to do - and publish his results - showing the effects on the tides - and weather - of the deep or shallow waters - the width, length, and shape -- of the various inlets - into the ocean -- of bays, gulfs, rivers, etc. --- as to how they divert and alter the tide flow -- and how these can change and effect the weather ------ compared to a smooth and unbroken shoreline -- relatively free of obstacles. The results could be most exciting -- and noteworthy.

As there was a previous discussion -- of the tides - along the Gulf of St. Lawrence -- and on upstream - along - and up the estuary of the St. Lawrence River -- you may recall -- that

from the city of Tadoussac -- at the junction of the Saganay - and St. Lawrence Rivers --- that the tide hite gradually decreases -- from about 15' to about 5' -- for the next 500 miles -- to the northeast -- or to the Atlantic Ocean.

But to the southwest of Tadoussac -- upstream - on the St. Lawrence for about 100 miles - to Berthier -- where the water is comparatively shallow --- the hite of the tides increase by about 4'. Also -- the tides become slightly higher -- westerly - along the Saganay River.

?What is the reason for this paradox? It is because there is a deep channel -- that begins east of Tadoussac -- and extends all the way to the Atlantic.

It has only been a few hundred years - since there has been a separation of state and religion. Religion had long been the dominant and authorative power to decide all matters --- including things - or discoveries in science. But then this authority to determine what is right in science -- has been turned over to the "scientists".

In other words - authority was turned over from one group of men trying to force other men -- to obey and follow "God's Law" -- to another equally prejudiced group - the scientists --- trying to again force men to follow "their laws" -- and retain "status quo" -- or leaving things as -- "that's how we learned it -- and that's the way it's going to stay". We have had a most unbelievable -- but still - rather humorous - and eye-opening experience - since publishing "Newton's Laws are Full of Flaws". After nearly 1–1/2 years after publication --not one -- no - not one large university has purchased or even asked to examine the facts -- altho notified. But many of the better smaller schools have ordered. ?Does this mean - that in general - the smaller universities are the most progressive?

Since Newton's time -- there have been innumerable tests and experiments -- to try and prove the cause and reason for the force of gravity. ?Is gravity related to magnetism or electricity?

To date there have been no satisfactory proofs or answers. Gravity --- and the reasons for its force --- is -- and has been a complete mystery.

We have taken gravity as a fact. No one wonders -- or even thinks about what it is. Everybody just accepts it --- and takes it for granted. Everybody knows its (gravity) here -- or there --- or at least somewhere. Or maybe everywhere.

No one has yet - satisfactorily explained - or proven what gravity is --- and for 300 years -- we thought Newton had worked an irrevocable formula -- for figuring the masses - and forces -- from these masses. We just accepted these formulas - without question.

But now -- suddenly -- we find that Newton inadvertently had erred.

In the past -- a common expression has been --- "Everyone talks about the weather - but nobody does anything about it." As we will soon have this problem licked ---- we will have to have a substitute - like --- "Everybody talks about gravity but nobody does anything about it".

We expect to talk about it (gravity) -- and possibly offer some theories -- in a forthcoming future book -- "Astro-magic" -- if (my) time - will only wait.

We have just finished publishing a new exciting book -- about the solution - to the mystery --- "The Devils Triangle". This is one of the most exciting of all mysteries --- that has been held in secrecy - and could never have been solved -- if we had not been curious -- and had accepted all of "man's laws".

The answer to history's most baffling mystery - of - "The Devils Triangle" ?Is Hell in Actually the Bowels of the Earth?

?Do the Ocean Tides Act Like River Tides?

As we have shown how the tides act in a river -- in which they (the tides) are controlled in the direction of their movement -- and their timing --- does this same thing also happen in the ocean tides? ?Do the hi tides merely move from one location along the shore -- to another location up -- or down the coast? ?Or do they (tides) sometimes move out into the ocean --- to return?

Not only along shore -- but is there a series of hi and lo tides -- completely across the ocean? ?Around the entire world? ?In a pattern that has created -- or moved land masses -- as continents -- continental shelves -- etc., etc.?

As the tides in the ocean -- follow a definate and deliberate pattern in their timing -- the same as the tides flowing up into a river. The one obvious noticeable difference -- is that the tides in a river are confined to a certain width - and length -- depending upon the local physical properties of a river.

?Then -- in the open ocean -- can we possibly assume that the tides -- also flow in a specified direction -- and width?

There are definate timing schedules and rhythms -- between the tides at Los Angeles harbor -- and Catalina Island - about 25 or 30 miles - directly to the West (of L.A. harbor). There is only 5 or 10 minutes difference in the timing of the hi tide -- between these two places (L.A. and Cat.). Similar conditions exist between the timing of the tide between the mainland of California -- and the various offshore islands -- such as Santa Barbara Island, etc. In fact from the mainland and islands thruout the world.

From this -- ?Can we speculate that - for example -- the hi tides start ebbing (flowing away from shore) -- from both harbor and the eastern shore of Catalina Island -- so that their respective hi tides either meet -- somewhat toward the center of the channel (Catalina Channel) --- so as to continue their rhythms?

?Or - is there an area -- or buffer zone -- in between these said two ebbing high tides? ?Where turbulent conditions arise -- similar - but less violent than the famous whirlpools - that oceans off the west coast of Norway - called "MAEL-STROMS".

We have accumulated -- literally boxes of information on tide -- that would not begin to fit -- into the space of this book (or several books - for that matter) and we are also doing additional research.

But we find that the task is far -- far to great for us. It must be continued by the weather beaurea and various governmental agencies. Especially - as to studying the air tides, presures, etc. -- that are certainly caused by the Moon.

?Are we on the road to making weather predictions -- years in advance?

The answer to this question - is --- definately yes!

As mentioned elsewhere - other discoveries may determine the distances between islands, land masses, continents, etc. -- and much further pertinent information.

There are some most unbelievable phenomena - that are discussed in the previously mentioned book about the "Devils Triangle" that will add much to the information herein.

INDEX

A

Africa
- Cities 24
- Map 22

Air Currents 54
Albany 35
Anticosti Island 32

B

Balboa 59
Battle Harbor 51
Bay of Fundy 32, 79, 123
- Maps 120, 121

Berthier 34, 40
Biochronology 16
Brainwashed 12

C

Charts
- New York City vs. Albany 56, 57
- St. Lawrence River 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52

Chicoutimi 35
Christobal 59
Circadian Rhythms 16
Columbus 18
Copernicus 18, 26

D

Density 13
Devil's Triangle 140
Difficulty 27
Disease 15

E

Earth
- Gravity 18
- Rotational Velocity 99
- Velocity 98

Earth - Sun Gravisphere 109
East Coast 79
England 21
English Channel 20, 124
Europe
- Cities 24, 25
- Map 23

F

Fudging 110

G

Gabis, Tunisia 123
Geniuses 9
Gibraltar 123
Grand Banks 123
Great Lakes 30
Map 33
Gross Isle 40
Gravitation Constant 82
Gulf of Mexico 122
Gulf Stream 21

H

Hell 29
Hudson Bay 123
Hudson River 35

I

Ile d' Orleans 32
International Date Line 28
Irish Sea 20, 124
Ireland 20

J

James Bay 123

L

Labrador Current 123
Lake St. Peter 32

M

Mediterranean Sea 23, 122, 124
Moon
Apogee 58
Chart of Movement 132
Density 108
Distance 18
Force 116, 128
Full Moon 102, 113
Mass 108
Movement 98
New Moon 102, 113
Orbital Periods 106
Perigee 58

Sidereal 11, 98, 99, 106
Speed to Earth 105
Sydnodic 11, 106
Tides 114
Velocity 98
Velocity Change 100
Moon Clock 100
Moon Time 129, 130, 131, 133, 134
Moon and Sun
Out of Phase 126

N

NASA 29
New Brunswick 32
Newfoundland 32
Newton's Error 138
New York City 20, 35
Nova Scotia 32

O

Ocean Tides 110
Newton's Laws Fudged 110
Oxford University 21, 29

P

Panama Canal 58
Map 60
Tables 62, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 75, 76
Persian Gulf 122, 124
Prime Meridian 28
Punta Arenas, Chile 126

Q

Quebec 32, 34

R

Red Sea 122, 124
Retrograde 13
Rome, Italy 20
Royal Greenwich Observatory 28

S

Saguenay River 34
Scotland 21
St. Lawrence River & Gulf 31, 32, 34, 124, 125
Maps 38, 39
Strait of Bell Isle 34
Sun - Distance 98
Sun - Earth Gravisphere 109

Tadoussac 34
Theory - Tides 35
Three Rivers 34
Tides
Highest 135, 136
River Tides 139
Tide Changes 37
Tides - New York City vs. Albany 55
Tide Theory 80
Tides Summary 119
Funnelling Effect 122
World 122
Time Zone 105

V

Vincent Price 79

W

Wales 21
West Coast 81
Tables 84, 85, 86, 87, 92, 93, 95, 97